THE

CLINICAL GUIDE;

PART IV.

CONTAINING.

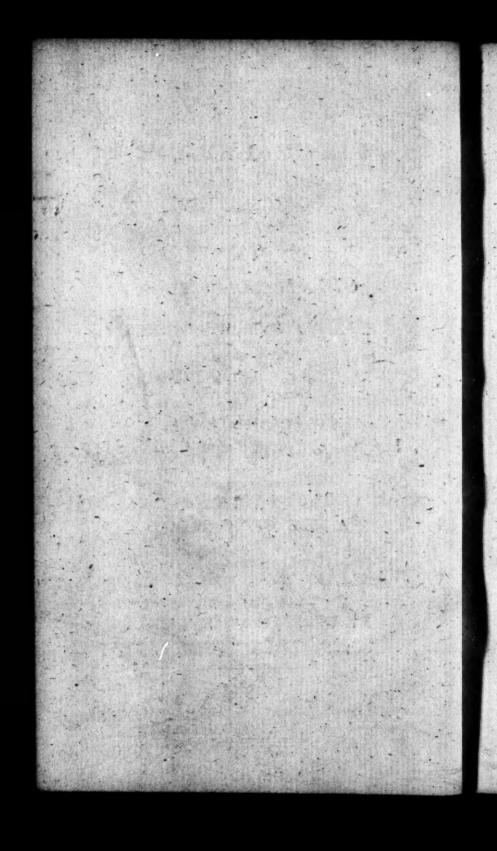
THE TREATMENT

AND

Diseases of Infancy and Childhood:

WITH

A VIEW OF NOSOLOGY.



CLINICAL GUIDE;

OR, A

CONCISE VIEW

OF THE LEADING FACTS ON THE HISTORY, NATURE, AND TREATMENT,

OF THE

STATE AND DISEASES

OF

INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

WITH AN APPROPRIATE

PHARMACOPŒIA.

Divided into Three Parts, viz. Materia Medica, Classification, and Extemporaneous Prescription:

INTENDED AS

A MEMORANDUM-BOOK FOR PRACTITIONERS.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

AN INTRODUCTION TO NOSOLOGY:

OR, A VIEW OF

THE MOST APPROVED NOSOLOGICAL SYSTEMS,

PARTICULARLY THAT OF THE LATE DR. CULLEN;

Adapted, with certain Alterations, to

THE PRESENT WORK.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; AND J. WATSON, SOUTH-BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

By S. Hamilton, Falcon-court, Fleet-fireet.



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PREFACE.

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St. factor wherein THE medical treatment of Diseases of Infancy, though a subject of much importance in practice, has only of late had that attention paid to it by phyficians that it merited: the works, therefore, on this department of medicine, are few in number, and their limits not fo far extended as the variety of fubjects occurring in the routine of infant practice warrants. Having, in the former volumes of this work, gone through a general detail of practice in medicine, furgery, and midwifery, it feemed to remain unfinished while the state of infancy, and its diseases, did not meet the fame detail: an additional volume, therefore, to contain the Treatment and Diseases of Infancy, was deemed proper to complete the plan; and that is now offered to the Public, it is hoped in fuch a manner as to be equally useful with the other parts of the work.

This volume contains also a View of Nosology; a part too little attended to, and from his knowledge of which chiefly, or his just discrimination of the nature of diseases from external appearance, the reputation of a physician should properly be estimated. The fystem of Dr. Cullen is adopted, with such alterations as it is hoped will render it still more useful; and with references to the diseases, as treated in this and the preceding volumes.

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St. James's-fireet, Sept. 20, 1800.

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LINE TOOKS



INTRODUCTION.

I. HEALTH confifts in the several parts of the body enjoying their particular functions; and as these functions are found more or less complete at birth, so the tendency to future health or disease becomes, in consequence, coeval with life.

11. The functions of the system, at birth, differ in some respects from what afterwards take place; and in order to understand this difference, a previous consideration of the social state, or that impersect existence which precedes birth, and the peculiarities which attend it, it is necessary to be acquainted with.

III. From the view of the formation of the uterine contents, formerly detailed (vide vol. iii. p. 26), the life of the fætus may be divided into three periods, drawn both from its apparent state of existence and its mode of nutrition.

VOL. IV.

IV. With respect to the former, we observe, that from the first detection of the focus, to the period when the punctum saliens appears, it enjoys entirely, as far as can be traced, a state of vegetable existence, which may be termed the period of simple animation; from the appearance again of the punctum saliens to the period of motion, when the mother herself is conscious of its existence, may be named the period of incomplete animal life; and from these first saint motions of the focus, which gradually increase and become stronger, to the time of gestation, may be considered as the period of complete animal formation.

V. In regard to the latter, or mode of nutrition, the fame division is allowable; for, on considering the state of the fœtus, at first, the connection between the vegetable and animal kingdom feems ftrongly supported: its nourishment it seems to receive originally from the furface; and it is not until the umbilical vessels are fully formed that the mode of nutrition is altered. Hence, during the first period, fimilar to simple vegetable life, it draws its nourishment from the furface or furrounding fluids, and betrays no evident marks of existence. The fecond period may be viewed as that of limited animal life, when it gives proofs of its possession of it, but when its powers are still so contracted as to be incapable of forming nourishment for its support, but receives it through certain vessels of the system of the mother; and the third period is that of the full or complete possession of the animal powers, when it is separated from its connection with the parent, and the necessary changes in its frame occur, fitting it for supporting life.

VI. To judge of the necessary changes that then take place in the fystem of the fœtus, its peculiarities, or difference of structure from the adult, fall to be noticed. These peculiarities, though more obviously displayed in its circulation, may yet be traced through every part of its system; and they may, therefore, be divided into those which seem intended merely to adapt it to its situation, and into those which have also a certain influence on its passage to delivery.

The former confift in,

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1. The different course of its circulation; and

2. The state of particular organs; and

The latter, in the different connection of its more folid parts.

Fætal Circulation.

VII. In describing the course of its circulation, the placenta possesses, we observe, at its surface next the child, one large vein, which, running along the umbilical cord, composes the principal share of it, and, entering the navel of the fœtus, terminates in the vena portarum. In order, however, to prevent the whole blood fent by the placenta from circulating through the liver, which, as being poured into the vena portarum, it would do, a communication between the latter and the vena cava, peculiar to the fœtus, is formed; and in this way part of the blood is allowed to take a different course, or to pass directly into the cava: from the vena cava the blood is fent to the right auricle of the heart; and in the adult, from the right auricle it is all discharged into the right ventricle. But instead of this, in the fœtus, a communication between the two auricles takes place. by a fort of orifice covered with a valve, which is named.

from its appearance, the foramen ovale. By this means one half of the fluid, which should naturally pass into the right ventricle, and from that into the pulmonary artery, to circulate through the substance of the lungs, by passing immediately into the left auricle, is directed into the aorta, and the pulmonary artery is still farther deprived of its proportion of circulation to the lungs, by another communication peculiar to the fœtus taking place between it and the aorta; fo that in this way, on a gross calculation, by the communication between the auricles, the lungs are deprived, we may suppose, of nearly one half their circulation, compared with the quantity of fluid that paffes into their fubstance after birth; and by the second communication, between the pulmonary artery and aorta, they are deprived of a part more; fo that only one-fourth of their proper circulation is admitted into them, or merely what is sufficient to preferve their vitality, fimilar to any other part poffessing no peculiar or important function. The blood then paffing in these ways into the aorta, is distributed through the body; and that portion of it entering the internal iliac arteries, which, in the fœtal state, are larger than the external, contrary to what happens in the adult, is directed into two branches arising from them, peculiar to the fœtus, which, piercing the navel, form the umbilical arteries, and carry the fœtal blood to be transmitted through the circulation of the placenta, where it is supposed to receive certain necessary changes, adequate to what arise from the use of respiration after birth.

VIII. Though this is the most common opinion of the course of the sætal circulation, yet many objections have been urged, by different authors, against it. 15

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The first that deferves attention is that proposed by Mr. MERY, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery, who observes, that the capacity of the pulmonary artery is larger than that of the aorta in the feetal state; that the right ventricle is more capacious than the left; and that the pulmonary veins are much smaller than the branches of the vena cava. From these observations he infers, that did the circulation proceed in the manner explained, the capacity of the left auricle should be superior to that of the right, and that the aorta should be larger than the pulmonary artery : but as this is not the case, he is led to believe that the blood must pursue a different route. The blood then, being received from the vena cava into the right auricle, is pushed from it into the ventricle; from the ventricle it is directed into the pulmonary artery; and by the latter is distributed through the substance of the lungs, except where part of it passes into the canalis arteriosus, being returned to the left ventricle by the pulmonary veins; from which it is partly directed again into the right auricle, through the foramen ovale, and partly passes into the left ventricle, from which it is fent into the aorta, and is thus distributed over the system. In this way the greater part of the mass of blood pursues, in the fœtus, a very flort courfe.

IX. This theory was favoured by a number of authors, who pretended, by diffection, to support his discovery; while it is controverted again by others of equal respectability, who deny the facts on which it is founded. Mr. Winslow, the celebrated anatomist, has endeavoured to reconcile this theory with the common opinion entertained, by observing, that, from the com-

munication between both auricles, the heart is to be confidered as possessing but one auricle, forcing the blood into two distinct ventricles; that from the one ventricle it is fent into the pulmonary artery, while the canalis arteriosus prevents greater part of it from passing into the lungs; and from the other ventricle it is transmitted immediately into the aorta. But in this way, it may be remarked, the valve of the foramen ovale is rendered useless; and we cannot see any reason for the peculiar disposition of the sætal circulation if this takes place.

X. A later theory than this is one proposed in the Petersburg transactions, where, instead of the communication of the foramen ovale being admitted, it is, on the contrary, maintained that no connection prevails at all between the auricles. This theory is faid to be likewise founded on anatomical observation, and is prefaced by the author, with observing, that as, after birth, the contraction of both auricles is fimultaneous, or performed at once, fo blood cannot possibly be received from the one into the other, or the contractions of them must be performed at different times. This, however, cannot be shown; and if it could, it is probable that, after continuing for the whole of the fœtal state, it should remain for the whole of life. This theory is founded on an observation, that the vena cava, before going to the heart, divides into two branches; one of which enters at the right auricle, and the other passes into the left at the fituation of the foramen ovale.

There is, indeed, a great deal in the reasoning employed by this author to support his theory; but farther observation is necessary to confirm it; and the merit of e

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his discovery as yet rests merely with himself. The old opinion, therefore, is still more generally sollowed, though it may be dissicult to ascertain in what precise manner the vessels peculiar to the sætus are so easily contracted after birth; for, in the space of a very short time, we find almost no vestiges of the course of the former circulation to be traced.

State of Fætal Organs.

XI. From the feetal circulation, the peculiarity most dwelt on by authors, we examine next the state of its organs;—and the first to be noticed is that of the lungs.

The lungs of the fœtus appear, on diffection, of a compressed form, more solid, and darker coloured, than after birth. This proceeds from the small quantity of blood, which, from the course of the fœtal circulation, necessarily enters their substance; and from this circumstance of their increased solidity, at this period, an attempt has been made to ascertain, by experiment, in cases of still-birth, whether the child has once respired. As an opinion is frequently required on this subject, and the sate of the mother determined by it, it is necessary that it should be made with the strictest accuracy, and those several accidental circumstances marked which may influence its issue.

This experiment confifts in cutting out a portion of the lungs, and throwing it into water; for before respiration, as they contain no quantity of air to render them specifically lighter, but are equally solid with any other part of the body, it will naturally sink, while, if respiration has once commenced, and that for a period however short, the reverse will take place. But in those cases, where, after death, the child has been retained in

the uterus for fome time, and a degree of putrefaction has been induced, although there has been no inflation of the lungs, yet, on immerfing them, they will continue on the farface of the fluid, from a quantity of air, the effect of putridity, generated in their substance. But, in this case, several other parts of the body, which are naturally denfer than water, will be found, from the fame cause, to undergo the same change; and therefore feveral parts of the body should always be tried, to prevent any fallacy in the experiment. Another circumstance too, that may influence its iffue, is the particular part of the lungs from which the portion is taken for the experiment. Thus, if a child, though dead born, is laid on its face, the upper part of the lungs will frequently come to be inflated though it has never properly breathed; and if any of this upper part is taken, it will fwim, thereby leaving us to form an opinion different from what is really just. Befides, children, we know, frequently die at birth, after two or three inspirations, either from the difficulty of the previous labour, or a morbid state of the fystem. Hence, from this experiment, no conclusive opinion can be properly drawn. The fituation of the mother, and other circumstances, must determine her fate; for the accoucheur, after performing the experiment with the greatest accuracy, on account of the fallacy which may take place, can only hint fuspicion, but offer no decided opinion.

XII. In the adult, the action of the lungs is found of great importance to the brain, and they possess a certain alternate motion with each other. This would seem necessary to preserve an active state of the vital power; for, in the sectus, when this motion does not take place, we have reason to believe that a general insensibility, or

what may be termed incomplete life, prevails; and of this we have proofs in the very great preffure which the brain is then capable of bearing.

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XIII. The next organ to be remarked, from its contiguous fituation, is the thymus, a glandular body peculiar to the foetus, and placed over the great veffels which are fent from the heart. This body, in the fœtus, is very large; it remains after birth, but gradually decreafes; and in the adult its former fituation cannot be detected; its uses we are unacquainted with. Many conjectures, indeed, have been formed on them; but these appear far from impressing any conviction of its real nature. Mr. Hewson has confidered it as an appendage of the lymphatic fystem, and that it bears a chief part in the formation of the red globules of the blood; but blood, we find, appears in the placenta while the feetus is yet in a pellucid flate; and this blood, therefore, being carried to the fœtus in a perfeet stare, does not require any organ like this to render it more complete. The chief circumstance of difficulty, with regard to this gland, is to account for its decreafe. In the feetus it feems evidently supplied by feveral veffels .- We cannot, after birth, perceive any mechanical cause to operate in effecting its diminution: we can only therefore conclude, that its decrease must be owing to an obstruction of its circulation, preventing the transmission of fluids to it in the former quantity. The manner, however, in which this happens, we are not acquainted with.

XIV. The next organ in order, deferving notice, is the liver. Its fize exceeds greatly its proportion with the other organs of the fœtus, so as to fill both hypochondria; and its colour is also confiderably paler: but the cause of this we cannot pretend to ascertain.

XV. The kidneys also, in the sætal state, differ something in their structure. They are divided into distinct lobuli, similar to those of the quadruped; but this division soon departs after birth: and the use of such a peculiar structure we cannot determine, surther than as it may lessen the quantity of secretion, which is at this period unnecessary.

XVI. The next peculiarities are found in the genital organs.

Thus the bladder of the fœtus is more oblong than it is in the adult; and from the upper part there feems to proceed a particular duct, called the urachus, though it is here different from what is observed in the quadruped; for there it is a real duct, connected with a particular membrane, named the alantois, the cavity of which ferves for the reception of the urine of the fœtus: but, in the human fœtus, it forms merely a suspensory ligament; and, by pressing the bladder, you are not able to force into it a single drop of urine. Many authors, however, pretend that it is a real canal, and that they have been able to fill it by injection; though this is a point that admits still of considerable doubt.

XVII. In the male, during its continuance in the uterus, the testicles are found contained within the abdomen; and it is not until birth, and even some time after, that they gain their proper situation. They seem originally situated near the kidneys, and gradually de-

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frend as gestation advances. The cause of their original fituation we cannot easily explain : it has afforded much conjecture to most physiologists, and the explanation of it remains still mysterious. From this circumftance of their descent, which is at the ring of the obliquus descendens muscle, when pressure is applied, either from delivery or accidentally, some fort time after birth. before a proper adhesion of the sides of the ring takes place, some portion of intestine is pulled through this part, forming hernia; and from the period at which it happens, it receives the particular appellation of congenita. To know this difease, -when a fullness appears at this part, it is necessary to ascertain whether both testicles are already in the scrotum: if they are, we are certain it is owing to the former cause. But, in many instances, it has been observed that one testicle is longer in descending than the other; nay, that it has not happened until after the age of puberty, and has even nevertaken place: and in Mr. Port's treatife there are several examples of the former, where the true descent of the testicle itself, at a late period, was mistaken for hernia.

With respect to the treatment of hernia congenita, little is necessary, for at this early period it soon disappears, and the intestine is retracted within the abdomen. All mechanical affistance therefore, by bandaging, is improper. The disease should be left to time, and the part merely supported by the hand, when any increased pressure takes place, from crying, or any other cause.

XVIII. Analogous to this original fituation of the testicles in the male, may be mentioned a peculiarity of the female, particularly conspicuous at this time; viz. the

hymen. It confifts of a fmall membranous expansion, in the form of a crescent, shutting up the entrance of the vagina. This membrane has been denied by many authors as ever existing. The late Dr. HUNTER used to observe that he never faw it wanting in a female feetus; that it is the inaccuracy of the observer that prevents its detection. Its delicacy exposes it at all times to accidental rupture; and we have very few inflances of its remaining entire until the age of puberty: hence it can be no proper teft of virginity, as was formerly imagined. In fome rare inflances, when it has remained entire at the age of puberty, morbid fymptoms have occurred from this cause; for the menstrual discharge being retained, comes to be collected in a quantity, that at last fenfibly enlarges the uterus fimilar to pregnancy. From external fymptoms, it has been generally supposed, therefore, owing to pregnancy; and its symptoms confifting in down-bearing pains, suppression of urine, &c. very much refemble those of abortion. It is only then to be detected by examination, when it is found commonly of a firm membranous texture. The fymptoms of this complaint proceed gradually. The pains are felt, at first, only at each successive return of the menstrual period, when they go off, as the action of the uterus, necessary to this discharge, ceases. But their continuance, in a fhort time, comes to be longer at each period, as the organ increases by diffension, and at last they are constantly felt, occasioning the most uneasy ainful ftate. The removal of this disease is very fample: it confifts merely in dividing the membrane, by plunging an abfects lancet into its middle, which is to be carried for fuch a length and depth as to allow a fufficient opening for the discharge. This generally confits of a dark

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thick blood, resembling in its appearance melted pitch. It possesses no sector or other symptom of putrescency, in consequence of its seclusion from the external air; and in such cases it has been discharged, even to the quantity of some pounds. The incision should be healed over a piece of sponge, and care taken to prevent a re-union of the parts, by keeping them divided, and that no excertation may arise from the remains of the evacuation acquiring an acrimony in its discharge. For this purpose frequent injections should be thrown into the vagina.

XIX. But, in some rare instances, it is not merely a membranous expansion which is the cause of the obstruction; the vagina itself seems filled with a solid stelly substance. The operation is here uncertain in its issue, and requires often a trocar to be passed for a considerable way up; of which a singular instance is related in the second volume of the Medical Commentaries, where no less than four or five quarts of retained stud was discharged, which had been collecting for a period of seven years.

XX. Along with these sexual peculiarities may be mentioned the state of the eye at birth. Vision we find not so distinct then as afterwards. The pupil does not suffer such a ready contraction, and the aqueous humour is rather in too great quantity, so as to render the form of the eye more convex. There is, even before birth, a peculiar membrane observable running across the eye, which hides the pupil, and has a number of vessels conspicuous in it. This membrane, from its effect, is named the membrana pupillaris. It is described by Haller and other authors; but those sexus in whom it is ob-

fervable had not arrived at the term of gestation. It is not discoverable after birth, so that its use we are ignorant of.

The ear, we find likewife, as well as the eye, imperfect at birth.

XXI. The breasts of children of both sexes, immediately after birth, it is remarkable, are found somewhat turgid, and contain a whitish or milky fluid. The cause of this we cannot explain. It generally departs, when left to itself, in a few days, and it seldom occasions much uneasiness: nor should any thing be done, as is too commonly the case, to remove the sluid by pressure.

XXII. Thus we have confidered the first divifion of the fœtal peculiarities, or those which are intended to adapt it to its situation during its uterine state. In addition to these, it may be remarked that the nervous system of the sœtus is larger in a proportion exceeding what afterwards takes place; that the vessels possels the same over-proportion, which is, indeed, necessary for the facility of growth: hence, in children, the difficulty experienced in stopping hæmorrhage, after the simple application of a leech.

XXIII. We come next to consider the second divifion of the setal peculiarities, or those which are necessary to its safety in delivery. These consist in the connection of the more solid parts, and in the situation of several of the organs.

Connection of the Fætal Solids.

bones of the head: this is more necessary, as it forms

commonly the presenting part, and as, by its pressure, the passage is opened for the expulsion of the rest. While then, in the adult, it consists of six different bones, connected by sutures or mutual indentations, instead of the latter, in the sœtus, its bones are not fully elongated, and therefore united merely by different membranous expansions, the breadth of which is easily contracted by compression. The chief of these expansions connecting the parietal bones is the fontanelle or bregma. At the end of two years, this part, in a healthy child, is nearly offssied. In delivery, where felt, it is easily distinguished by the pulsation of the frontal sinus; and it thus directs to a knowledge of the state of presentation where it is doubtful.

XXV. This mode of connection, which is fo remarkably displayed in the cranium, we find also extended to the other bones. They are of a foft flexible nature, and loofely connected at their feveral articulations: hence. even where a good deal of force is exerted to bring down fome of the extremities in præternatural labours, it is very rare that any accidents of fracture or diflocation happen. As the head is intended to precede the other parts in delivery, the latter feem on this account fomewhat contracted in their natural fize; thus the cheft is fmaller than usual in the fœtus; the pelvis too does not possess the common proportions it afterwards bears. With the fame intention to avoid any injury happening to the organs during delivery, we find them all placed higher than afterwards; fo that they may receive, in fome measure, protection from the thorax: hence it is very rare, that when the head passes, the other parts of the body do not readily follow; and it is from this cause of the organs-being all placed higher in the fœtal state that

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a præternatural fituation of them is at times met with; for we cannot well trace it to any other cause.

Situation of the Foral Organs.

XXVI. The particular fituation of the feetal organs' has been very accurately described by M. PORTAL of Paris, who, in a memoir to the Royal Academy of Sciences, has drawn a comparison between their fituation at this period and in more advanced life. From this memoir can be easily accounted for the frequent mistakes of physicians with regard to the feat of disease in childhood. Thus the flomach, in infants, infead of being placed transversely, as is the case in adults, hangs almost perpendicularly. By this means the situation of several parts of the intestines is different from what happens afterwards: the bladder of urine, in particular, is also much higher than in advanced life, being fituated above the os pubis, and deferves attention, for this reason: that when lithotomy, which is often the case in childhood, is unavoidable, the high operation should, perhaps, be preferred, as the bladder will be more eafily reached.

The situation also of the genital organs, in the female, at this period, differs somewhat from what takes place

afterwards.

Changes at Birth.

XXVII. These are the chief peculiarities of the setal system, which sit it for its previous state of existence; on birth, however, a considerable alteration takes place; and that alteration depends on,

r. The change of its atmosphere.

2. The change of its circulation; and,

3. The change of its nourishment,

1. Of Atmosphere.

XXVIII. The change of the fœtal atmosphere, at birth, may be confidered as from 90, or 100, to that of our temperature frequently in winter under the freezing point; this change, therefore, cannot fail to be fevere on the constitution of the child : it is also fudden in its application, and instantly affects the lungs or internal parts; hence the uneafiness it creates induces the child to cry and to betray every mark of pain and diffrefs. The application of heat, therefore, at this period, is highly proper, and deferring the necessary changes of drefs, &c. is a necessary step of precaution, till it is habituated fomewhat to its new flate. Whether, at this period, the constitution of the child has a greater power of generating heat, to avoid the confequences of this fudden change of fituation, has not been determined; nature, however, it is probable, has in this respect made fome provision, not yet ascertained, since we find children bear this sudden alteration of temperature so well. On our part, every attempt should be made to render the transition as small as possible. The child should be kept warm the moment it is received from the parent; the drefs should be loofe, warm, and easily adjusted: preparatory to this, the first washing should be with lukewarm water; nor should the exposure be long; nor any rough attempts made to feparate the mucus from the skin at once: it is a covering intended by nature to be only gradually removed; and when too rapidly done, both an unnecessary exposure of the child, as well as excoriation from the attempts, is liable to enfue.

2. Of Circulation.

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XXIX. The change of its circulation must be equally fevere on the child as the change of its atmosphere. The

blood, which paffed formerly in some degree independent of the lungs, and through which only one fourth part of their natural circulation was transmitted, rushes fuddenly into them, and the coats of these vessels become, of courfe, diftended in a violent degree. That this change is attended with fome difficulty, we know, because, in many instances, the system of the child is unable to accomplish it, and the foetal vessels remaining in part open produces a state of the circulation which proves fatal. Besides the lungs, the circulation to the lower extremities is also increased, and a new accession of blood passes through the iliacs, which alters the proportion of the internal and external arteries of that name. Until these changes in the circulation fully take place, as marked by the stopping of the pulfation in the umbilical cord, no separation betwixt the mother and child should be made. This change occasions also the fluids of the fœtus, independent of the order of circulation, to acquire new properties, which they either did not previously possess, or but in a very small degree; and the acquisition of these properties must naturally give them more activity in pervading its vessels, and farther to undergo the changes which fecretion and excretion produce on them. Their acquiring these properties, however, must add to the uneafiness which the alteration of the fœtal circulation necessarily creates to the child.

3. Of Nourishment.

equally important with the other two. In the foetal state it is nourished by a stuid previously prepared, and already animalised; after birth, it is presented with a stuid only in part animalised, but easily converted or assimilated

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into this state. This nourishment appears, as we have feen, fo early as twenty-four hours after delivery; and this period is the time pointed out by nature for the application of the child. Its efforts, at first weak, to elicit it from the organ, are gradually increased, till it flows in a full stream; a necessary relief, as formerly observed, to the state of the mother as well as the child. This nourishment differs somewhat in its specific nature, or is peculiar to the particular classes of animals for which it is defigned; hence the variety observable in the proportion of the principles which the milk of different animals exhibits. This nourishment does not, as during the fœtal state, pass directly into its circulation; it is received into organs formerly in a collapsed or inactive fituation; these it distends; and by them, from their increased vitality or power of action, the consequence of birth, it is fitted for entering the circulation in a complete animalifed or nourishing state.

XXXI. The appropriate circumstances then necessary in this fluid, for the purposes of nourishment, are,

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I. That it should be suited to the particular class of animals for which it is defigned.

2. That when received, it be in a healthy or proper affimilatory state; and,

3. That it be supplied in quantity sufficient to nou-

Of Milk.

XXXII. The first circumstance leads to an investigation of the milk of different animals, so as to establish the peculiarities that distinguish it in the human subject.

In its external appearance, milk is a fluid of a beauti-

ful opaque white colour, nearly as limpid as water, and of a pleasant emultive taste. This fluid, submitted to chemical examination, is found to consist of four different parts:

- 1. An oily or inflammable part, convertible into
 - 2. A coagulable part, convertible into cheefe.
- 3. A faccharine matter, or fugar of milk, termed the faccharine acid; and,
 - 4. A proportion of common falt.

XXXIII. The proportion of nourishment derived from different kinds of milk appears clearly to depend on the quantity of their oily and sacsharine parts; and the proportion in which these prevail in the milks of different domestic animals, is in the following scale:

Women's milk discovers most of the oily and saccha-

rine matter.

Cow's milk has nearly the same proportion of oily but less of factharine matter.

Goat's milk, in its proportions, is much the fame:

Affes' milk is nearly equal to women's in its faccherine matter, but deficient in its oily part.

Sheep's mil's exceeds women's in its oily part, but falls short in its saccharine matter.

Mare's milk possesses little of the oily, but a great deal of the faccharine matter.

XXXIV. From this scale, the distinguishing quality of women's milk is an excess both of oily and saccharine parts, compared with the milk of other animals commonly in use; hence it conveys a more perfect nourishment to the child than the milk of other animals can bestow.

XXXV. From this composition, then, milk may be properly considered as water, holding dissolved in it a faline matter, approaching in its nature to sugar, a very bland oil, and a coagulable stuid of the same nature with the coagulable part of the serum. By means of this the oil is mixed with the watery part, as it were, into an emulsion; and by mixing similar ingredients artificially together, a very exact imitation of milk may be made. It is from the coagulable matter it derives its disposition to curd by acids and heat. From the saccharine or saline matter it is disposed to accsency; and, in some kinds of milk, this saline matter being more purely saccharine than in others, can be made to undergo the vinous fermentation.

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XXXVI. The comparison of milk with the yolk of an egg is fanctioned by the similarity of their nature. To the chick the yolk performs the same office as the milk to the child: it possesses a communication with the stomach of the chicken by means of the bag in which it is lodged, and supplies the animal with nourishment after it is hatched. On being diluted with water, it forms a fluid not unlike the milk, and can, on many occasions, be fubflituted for it. It contains a less quantity of faccharine matter, which can be supplied by a small addition of fugar; and from its large proportion of coagulable matter, it can be employed to promote the union of more oil than what it contains with water : its proportion, however, of oily matter, is fo great, that a considerable quantity can be procured from it by expreffion. and add to the design to the source and rot on cold letinound districts, and the conditions of the con-

XXXVII. From these circumstances then, in the

variety of the milk of different animals, it is clear that every animal must be best nourished by the milk of that species to which it belongs: any succedaneum, therefore, for this, is incomplete; and where it is necessary to have recourse to it, an imitation of the proper proportion of the principles of the milk peculiar to that species of animals should always be made.

XXXVIII. We have thus confidered the first circumstance to be attended to in the nourishment of the child: the next, or that the sluid, whose general principles have been thus ascertained, be in a healthy state, is a point equally important.

all tonic from the medical parties of the following south that

In its natural state, human milk possesses, we have feen, little of the caseous part; of course, that a less proportion of it is liable to coagulation than that of other animals. The agents of coagulation we know to be heat and acids. In this process of digestion the separation of its coagulable part must, therefore, in a certain degree, take place, from the temperature in which it is placed, and the action of the gastric sluid, which posfesses a little acidity. In many cases, it would feem that the proportion of the caseous part is greater than it should be; and that, in consequence, from the greater feparation of coagulum, digestion is in some degree fuspended, and the fluid is unfit for answering the purposes designed: in other cases, the gastric fluid, though in health flightly acid, acquires, in consequence of fever, or the weakened powers of stomach, a morbid acidity, which it communicates to the milk, and renders it unfit for the purposes of nourishment; hence, wherever milk feems to difagree, and the nourishment of the child to be incomplete, an examination should take place,

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whether it depends on a faulty secretion in the shid drawn from the mother, or in an impaired state of the organ receiving it. The first may be judged of by an examination of the milk, and submitting to chemical investigation the proportion of the principles contained in it, which may be corrected, where desicient, by the regulation of the diet of the nurse; the second, when ascertained, which is chiefly by the sour evacuations, may be obviated by the use of alkalies and absorbents in a proper quantity.

XXXIX. The third circumstance necessary is the quantity in which the supply of sluid is requisite for the child. This must be regulated particularly by the constitution and digestive powers themselves. Thus, as in adults, though the quantity of nourishment requisite for one child is much less than for another, in the choice of a nurse an abundant supply is the point always to be aimed at: her general health, therefore, the particular appearance of the breast itself, and the age of the milk, as insuring this supply, are essential circumstances to be considered, when the mother does not nurse, in the preference of a substitute.

XL. In this manner does nature proceed in supplying nourishment to the child. It first supplies it, as we have seen, by the powers of the mother alone; it is next drawn from the same source in a less perfect state, in order to be completed by the organs of the child, which are now fit for this office; and as the progress of the child advances, and its organs are stronger, an additional supply becomes necessary from another source, to aid this more simple nourishment, which the mother has hitherto bestowed. The particular time when this

addition is required, and the nature or quality of this addition, are subjects which have much divided the sentiments of physicians, and require, therefore, attention.

Of Additional Food.

XLI. Judging from what nature points out, such supply we should consider as unnecessary until the teeth begin to appear, or such instruments as are capable of preparing a different aliment. That this is the intention of nature there can be no doubt. Civilised life, however, has rejected the intimation, and this addition is begun at a much earlier period. Generally at the end of the first month, according to the best directions, a little boiled bread is added to the natural nourishment; and in doing this the bread should be deprived as much as possible, by previous boiling in water, of its ascesscent quality. At first this addition should be sparingly made, and only given once a day. No animal food, even in the lightest form, should be allowed, until the child is able to walk.

When a proper number of teeth appear, the child is then capable of supporting itself on another aliment than this first supply from the mother; and it is, therefore, proper to withdraw it. The exact period, however, of this, or weaning, must be regulated by circumstances of the child's constitution and progress.

The first, or natural nourishment, continues generally in abundant supply for a twelvemonth; and no appearances, commonly on the part of the mother, by a return of menstruation, indicate that it should be sooner laid aside. Before this, the supply of additional aliment should be increased to the child, and its nou-

fluid received from

rishment made as independent as possible of the fluid it is foon to want. When withdrawn, a fomewhat fimilar nourishment should be still continued, and the organs of the child not injured at first by a diet of difficult assimilation.

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XLII. But even with the best management, the withdrawing the natural food, fo long its accustomed fustenance, or weaning, is attended with some flight derangement of the fystem of the child. This is more apt to happen, as fashion has now introduced its being withdrawn at a very early period, viz. in the 6th, 8th, or 10th month; and even some have given the length of doing it at 3 or 4. Nature, however, should here be our guide, and extremes avoided. Before weaning takes place, the attention should be directed to the child's taking of food. and the state of his bowels. Whenever he is capable of the former, and no irregularity prevails in the latter, it may be fafely done; and that by putting fomething difagreeable on the nipple, as foot or aloes. If, in the course of it, diarrhoea enfue, it is to be treated as directed under the head of this particular difeafe, viz. diarrhoea and gripes; and particular regard paid to the choice of the particular food which feems to agree best with the child.

XLIII. This is the usual progress where regular nurfing takes place, or when the mother herfelf, or a fubilitute, gives the natural fluid appointed for the nourishment of the child; but when circumstances do not admit this supply coming from the human subject, and Vol. IV.

children are reared by the hand, a close imitation of this plan is still requisite in order to its proving successful.

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XLIV. This imitation confifts in rendering the fluid received from other animals as nearly in the portion of its parts the same as human milk.

To render it also more animalised, and deprive it of ascescency, a small mixture of a light jelly should be added; and to increase its saccharine part, the characteristic of human milk, some sugar may also be put to it. It should be given in a luke-warm state, or in the natural temperature as received from the animal: and it is surther improved by previous boiling, so as to sessent its laxative tendency. The proportion of these additional ingredients, to fit it for the nourishment of the child, must depend on the milk of the particular animal employed. Cows' milk is generally used, and it requires the greatest proportion of them; but, in weakly states of body, asses' milk should be preferred.

XLV. Various instruments have been made use of to administer this supply: the forms of these may be seen by consulting the different authors who have written on this subject. The easiest mode of application should be preferred, and the pot is therefore most generally employed.

XLVI. By this artificial mode of rearing children, the fame degree of nourishment is not exactly conveyed as by the human milk: an additional supply of other aliment, therefore, becomes sooner necessary, and the

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organs of the child, accustomed sooner to exert their powers in preparing this artificial nourithment, are fooner able to receive that of a different kind. This addition should consist of light animal soups, change may be begun at four or five months, and the foup should be joined with a mixture of bread, once a day; and it may be also alternated with bread and milk. When further advanced, light folids, in the form of pudding, may be next permitted; and, when teeth are once acquired, animal food may be given in a folid form, though in a sparing manner.

Sleep and Watching.

XLVII. In this way is the child to be reared to the period of weaning; but, befides its nourishment, other circumstances are to be attended to in conducting it to this period. These are with respect to its sleep, and watching.

The child at birth, in coming from the passive foetal flate, has a natural tendency to dofe or fleep much: this. perhaps, should rather be favoured, being the effect of the important changes which take place in its fituation when ushered into the world. All children, therefore, in health, fleep much during the first four days, or even longer, unless prevented by disease. In the fœtal state, children are fuspended in a fluid, or kept in a certain buoyancy or motion: this points out, that, while awake. they should be kept much in motion, or exercised in the arms of an attendant; and also, while in sleep, that the fame motion should be imitated by the use of a cradle. The propriety of this active state is pointed out by the nature of the infantine constitution, which, from the minuteness of its vessels, and their strong tendency to

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other d the accumulation along with the excess of fluids always abounding in their system, requires every aid of exercise to dissipate their superfluous parts.

XLVIII. We have thus confidered the general principles to be adopted in conducting the management of children, during the period of nurfing, or the first twelvementh of their existence. Though by this management, strictly observed, many diseases may be prevented, yet as these, under certain circumstances, will unavoidably rise, it is next proper we should investigate the various diseases to which infancy and childhood are subjected.

DIVISION II.

Diseases of Infancy.

XLIX. The diseases of children admit different arrangements. The most useful in practice is that which considers.

1. Those disorders which are the immediate conse-

quence of birth; and,

2. Those that arise from constitutional or accidental causes.

To the first division belong all the affections within the month, and likewise all the congenite diseases.

To the fecond the various maladies of a constitutional and specific nature.

L. The causes of infantine disease may be referred to three heads:

- 1. Constitutional laxity and irritability.
- 2. Improper diet; and,
- 3. Want of exercise.

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LI. The first of these is the natural soundation of the suture growth, and of the necessary changes that are afterwards to ensue; it is therefore to be considered only as a cause of disease, when, by deviation from nature in the rearing of the child, it is attended with morbid effects. The morbid effects of this cause are chiefly to be prevented by the use of the colubath. It should be begun with to every child by the time it is three months old; and continued every morning from that period, except in case of disease, until it is four or sive. In doing it, one dip is sufficient; and proper friction should be employed afterwards, until the natural glow is restored.

LII. Improper food is one of the most frequent causes of infantine disease; and as all faults of digestion in children consist either in the production of a tenacious slime or morbid acidity, the means pointed out are evident when affections arise from this cause.

LIII. Want of exercise in civilised life is the frequent source of disease in infancy. The young of all animals take much exercise; and nature points out the desire for it, in order that a regular secretion and exerction may at this period proceed for a proper and uniform growth. Every part also acquires strength and vigour in proportion to the exercise it receives: when exercise, therefore, is neglected at this time, glandular affections must naturally ensue, the foundation of which is laid in that very state of constitution effection for the growth.

LIV. From these three causes, then, viz. from the natural infantine habit itself, from improper diet, and from want of exercise, we consider all the diseases to which childhood is subjected as arising.

From the first, they are disposed to all the acute diseases, particularly those of a specific nature; and from the two last, combined with it, to all the affections of the prime viæ, of the skin, and of the glands, which are so frequent at this period.

LV. The difeases of children are often difficult to distinguish. The pulse affords no proper criterion; for its quickness precludes examination. Their temperature also affords only an uncertain information. Their general health is to be judged of chiefly from the state of the fontanels and skin.

If the former are too loofe and feparated, they mark difease.

If the latter is relaxed, particularly the skin of the ferotum, and not corrugated, there is then a morbid state of habit existing.

Incomplete Animation.

LVI. The first affection to be noticed at birth is what may be termed incomplete animation, and is either general or partial.

The first comprehends two species, varying in degree,

viz. fainting, or fyncope, and still birth.

Fainting.

LVII, Fainting is a very rare occurrence, but has been known to take place. A feeble pulsation of the heart is still felt during the fit.

The treatment confifts in the use of volatiles, the same as in the adult: thus a few drops of volatile tincture of valerian may be given every two hours till recovery takes place.

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LVIII. Still-birth is a more frequent occurrence. The animation is here fo fmall as hardly to betray any appearance of it: we are not, however, from these small appearances, to suppose it entirely extinct. Under these circumstances, most unexpected recoveries have taken place; and the supposition of the total extinction of life will often prevent the proper means being employed, or at least persevered in. In a former volume, we described all the symptoms of the extinction of life previous to birth; and pointed out their uncertainty. In the same way, after birth, unless actual appearances of putrescency prevail, no fymptom can be depended on but the real experience of the inefficacy of the means employed for restoration after a reasonable time; for in the child, at birth, the vital principle is particularly apt to be fufpended from its natural imperfect animation; and where only paleness of the body, lividity, coldness, and want of respiration, are the prevailing symptoms, every effort should be employed to render its animation complete.

LIX. The propriety, however, of immediately inflating the lungs, has been called in question, and with feeming justice, by some authors, till animation is somewhat restored.

The fætal life, it is clear, does not require for its continuance the process of respiration, but a freedom of circulation through the organs already in use: the restoring, therefore, the circulation, by the means already pointed out, seems the primary indication; and the proofs of its restoration will appear by the bleeding of the cord, and the glow of colour on the lips and countenance. When this is once obtained, instation of the lungs may then be attempted, to render the animation complete.

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fame ire of takes LX. A frequent cause of still birth, alleged by some authors, is the filling up the sauces and trachea with the

liquor amnii or mucus previous to birth.

This collection of the liquor amnii is generally removed by the action of labour; but when this does not completely take place, it may prove an impediment to the exercise of the functions at birth; and its existence, therefore, is always to be had in view before other means are employed.

LXI. The different means employed to recover this state are; first, warmth, as covering the child with warm cloths, and using the warm bath; and, secondly, exciting the action of some of the principal organs, particularly the lungs, primæ viæ, and umbilical circulation.

The first is performed by blowing forcibly into the trachea or windpipe, and then expelling it again from the lungs, by pressure against the diaphragm and breast; stimulating the nose and throat with a feather, &c.

The fecond confifts in the use of warm glysters into

the rectum, particularly of tobacco-fmoke.

The third depends on immering the placenta in warm water, and forcing the blood through it into the circulation of the child.

In addition to these means, friction of the surface with stimulants is to be joined, also forcibly striking the soles and nates.

LXII. The partial species of this disease, or of incomplete animation, consists in a discolouration of the face and extremities, often of the whole surface. This discolouration is either the effect of pressure in delivery, or, without this, of mal-conformation, and an interruption taking place in some parts of the circulation. The parts

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takparts in this case are first black, then change to a leaden colour. At times this appearance is very partial; at other times it is more general. In some cases it is temporary; in others recurrent.

LXIII. Our prognosis is determined by its appearance as a temporary affection; and, if recurring, by its not showing the same deepness of tinge as at first; for, where this last prevails, it is generally fatal.

LXIV. The treatment lies in promoting a freedom of circulation to the skin by heat, and exciting the action of the primæ viæ.

The first is done by gently chaffing the affected parts before the fire.

The fecond by the exhibition of a glyster, or the exciting vomiting.

Where very partial, the application of a leech may remove the accumulation.

Red-Gum (Strophulus Intertinctus).

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LXV. The red-gum is an efflorescence of spots, varying in their size and appearance, confined to the superior parts of the body, particularly the face, cheeks, and neck, fore arms, and back of the hands; but frequently extending also in its progress over the whole skin. They are generally, though not always, preceded by some disorder of the system. They are commonly also attended with costiveness.

LXVI. The varieties of their appearance are either fmall spots, pustules filled with a limpid or straw-co-

loured ferum, which dries, turns horny, and fcales off; or it shows itself in small points, like pin-heads, of a pearly colour, and opake.

LXVII. The duration of this affection is uncertain. It continues often permanent for a confiderable time; or, if transitory, is succeeded by repeated appearances of the same kind, the successions of which vary in the exact period of their intervals.

LXVIII. A species of this disease, termed the whitegum, deserves to be noticed merely from the difference of its appearance; but, as forming nothing specific in its nature, nothing further occurs in its treatment.

LXIX. This disease is supposed merely the effect of the external air or friction of the clothes producing a strong determination to the skin. It appears indeed, in some children, coeval with birth; in others not till some days or weeks after. Thus it would appear rather the symptom of an internal acrimony affecting the surface of the primæ viæ, and from the sympathy between the two surfaces thrown out on the skin.

Hence the two diseases of gum and aphthæ appear to alternate with each other.

LXX. For the cure of this disease, two indications present themselves:

1. The treatment of the external furface itself; and,

2. The removal of the internal acrimony, for the most

The first depends on a proper application of heat, so as to prevent the sudden disappearance of the disease, or its being thrown in upon the internal parts; the 2d on the use of absorbents and laxatives.

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Where any uneasy symptoms of fickness or depression arise before this removal takes place, gentle cordials, the use of the semicupium, and attention to the temperature of the atmosphere, will be effectual in overcoming it.

Retained Meconium.

LXXI. An accumulation of the meconium, or bile, in a highly animalised state, precedes birth; and, when not discharged after it, is productive of various complaints, as indigestion, statulence, pain, &c. often ascribed to a different cause.

LXXII. The feat of this matter is the larger inteftines, and the other parts of them are almost entirely free of it; it is therefore from its action here, or its being found in one part, it is more apt to produce such morbid symptoms than if it were more dissusded.

LXXIII. Its discharge, therefore, takes place as a natural process during the first days after birth, from the increased sensibility of the intestines acquired by the changes then arising, and perhaps also from the admixature of this matter with atmospheric air then admitted to it, which mixture alters its former animalised state. Where such change, however, either on the parts containing it or the secretion itself, does not ensue, from its being retained, it becomes the object of medicine to relieve it.

mLXXIV. This is done by the ulfe of lexitives of which a proper delection is necessary; in the left of lexitives of which a proper delection is necessary; in the left of the

The most natural laxative is the milk, which at first is allowed to possess this quality; but where the milk is inessectual for this purpose, then syrup of roses or of buckthorn, given, diluted in gruel, by tea-spoonfuls, will answer the purpose; or a little honey in whey; or a slight insusion of rhubarb; or a few drops of antimonial wine, much diluted.

LXXV. Though these means are generally sufficient, yet, in many instances, more powerful ones require to be had recourse to; but, previous to it, the use of injections should be tried, and the removal of part of the meconium in this way will often give an action to the bowels, which occasions the rest to be soon discharged. Should these attempts fail, from some peculiar torpor of habit, then senna, jalap, or calomel, or some of the more powerful or drastic medicines, will then be unavoidable; though much observation and caution are necessary to direct their proper dose.

EXXVI. As the cause of children's complaints are, at this period, often mistaken, to know whether arising from the present source, particular attention should be paid to the state of the discharge from the time of birth; and unless a proper evacuation of the meconium has appeared, the morbid state is clearly the effect of retention.

When he of the oter, start on the parts con-

LXXVII. The icterus infantum is distinguished by the same yellow colour of the skin as in the adult, thought in infants the nails are remarked to be free from its tinge. In its progress, when continuing some

weeks, the yellow deepens, or changes to an orange colours of vital an orange to at the desired or gain

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LXXVIII. It is attended also with the same lethargic state as in the adult; but it is here particularly dangerous, from the child being unable to suck. It arries from viscid matter obstructing the mouths of the billary ducts, seldom from the meconium; and this viscid matter therefore may be combined either with obstructed meconium or not.

LXXIX. This disease has been remarked as more frequent to the children of some countries than others. It is not apt to be received before birth; but it can be communicated from the mother to the child during the period of nursing.

LXXX. The cause of infantine jaundice is much the same as in the adult; but, by being of a milder nature, it requires a less complicated treatment.

An emetic may be given; and the ipecacuanha is here preferable, in a dofe of three or four grains, as being more certain in its operation than the antimonials. The emetic may be succeeded by a laxarive, and a few grains of rhubarb are the best form of it. The repetition of this plan every two or three days will be sufficient to effect a cure; but, if the difease should continue obstinate, saponaceous medicines may then be had recourse to.

Eryfipelas (Eryfipelas Infantilis).

LXXXI. The infantine cryfipelas confifts of blotches, various in their appearance, and rapid in their pro-

gress, acquiring soon a purplish or leaden hue, becoming exceedingly hard, and tending frequently to mortification.

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LXXXII. Its attack is generally a few days after birth, feldom exceeding the month, though fometimes later; and at times its attack has been known to precede birth.

LXXXIII. The fituations it occupies are various, as every part of the body is occasionally its feat; but its violence is always in proportion as it departs from the extremities, or affects the trunk and superior parts.

LXXXIV. In dissections of this disease, where satal, a similar state of the intestines is discovered; and the external inflammation, therefore, is probably merely a consequence of the internal inflammation.

LXXXV. This disease is commonly very quickly fatal, and that in a few days. Various methods of treatment have been pursued; but the tonic plan, combined with an antiseptic local treatment, has been the most successful.

The best tonic is a decoction of the bark, with aromatics, given frequently,

To the parts, compresses, dipped in camphorated spirits, are the most successful application.

In spite of all, however, it is a disease frequently experienced satal.

Ulcerous Nostril (Ozena Infantilis).

LXXXVI. The ozena of infancy is distinguished by a

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discharge of matter from the nose, first purulent, and then sanious; a purple-streaked eye-lid towards its verge; a disticulty of breathing, particularly in sleep; and an external fullness of the throat and neck, discovering, on inspection internally, the tonsils tumified, of a dark red hue, with ash-coloured specks, frequently ulcerations.

LXXXVII. This disease appears with various degrees, of violence, and is therefore differently described by authors. Its progress is generally rapid. Diffections afford little information on its nature; and the fatal termination, after some days' increasing debility, takes place either by the attack of convulsions, or the increasing debility itself preventing altogether sucking or swallowing.

LXXXVIII. From the apparent fymptoms, the use of tonic and antiseptic medicines seems particularly indicated. The bark should be given in decoction or glyster, joined with cordials. The same remedies should be exhibited to the wet-nurse. The acrimony of the discharge on the adjacent surfaces of the nose and throat should be prevented by antiseptic washes, and by a favourable position of the child for its external discharge. Blisters are improper, as tending to produce gangrene of the part.

Aphiha (Thrufh).

LXXXIX. The thrush is an emption of spots, appearing generally about the third week, or within the month, on the lips and inside of the mouth, which con-

times to spread, and at times affects the whole of the atmentary canal, appearing externally at the arms.

XC. This disease, from its appearance, is of three species; the white, the red, and the black.

XCI. The white or mild species is generally preceded by an inclination to dose or sleep. It appears spreading thinly over the lips and tongue, in the form of white cardy specks, which do not increase after two or three days. They then turn yellowish and brown, which is generally in seven or eight days, when they depart; after which, the same appearances are apt to be successively renewed.

XCII. The second species, or the malignant, is marked by spots of a darker colour, and are more extended than the former. It is also often combined with a species of erysipelas, and accompanied with some degree of sever, griping or sour green stools, &c.

XCIH. The third or black species is very uncommon, and may be considered as an aggravated species of the second.

XCIV. This disease is not properly attended with fever as a primary symptom; but it frequently supervenes in its progress, when the eruption is extensive, and symptomatic of some other affection. Along with the fever, there is also frequently griping or loose stools, of a watery or sour green colour.

RCV. The causes of this difease are evidently morbid

disease, in which form it appears within the month, and then it may be considered as the effect of improper diet and confined situation.

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XCVI. The prognosis to be formed in this disease depends on its particular species. The malignant species is very often fatal, and has been known to appear in many places of an epidemic nature.

XCVII. The treatment of this disease depends on correcting the secretions of the primæ viæ, and obviating the topical affection of the part.

The first is generally begun with an antimonial emetic, and a few drops of the antimonial wine is preferred for this purpose. Absorbents are then to be had recourse to; and as the scaling takes place, purgatives, as a few grains of rhubarb, will produce their discharge. By a regular repetition of this plan, the disease will be removed; and, to obviate its effects, bitters may be exhibited afterwards, as a few drops of chamomile, or gentian infusion, or tincture.

The fecond indication, the topical treatment of the part, is executed by the application of astringents in various forms: the chief of these are the borax and diluted mineral acids, united with an astringent. Thus: the borax and sugar, in the proportion of one to seven, is an useful powder: honey acidulated with elixir of vitriol, or muriatic acid, or united with borax in the proportion of 3st. or 3i. to the 3i.; or else the insusion of red rose-leaves acidulated with mineral acids, or mixed with honey.

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XCVIII. When the thrush is of the worst or black species, an early exhibition of antiseptics will be proper; and the bark should be employed fully for this purpose.

Skin-bound.

XCIX. The disease termed skin-bound is a peculiar affection, displayed in a yellowish white colour of skin, its tightness or fixed state to the parts below, and its hard resisting seel, particularly on the sace and extremities. To these symptoms are joined coldness of the child, its apparent pain, and death-like appearance.

- c. This disease is uncertain in the period of its appearance, and shows itself either as an original affection, or as combined with a morbid state of the bowels. It is generally fatal on the third or fourth day from birth, and seldom protracted beyond the seventh.
- CI. It is more frequent in some countries than others; and it has particularly claimed the attention of the French physicians, by whom it is regularly described.
- CII. The causes of this disease are somewhat uncertain; but it has been referred to an endemic source, and therefore chiefly appears in hospitals. It is very frequently satal, unless the timely application of means are had recourse to.
- CIII. Diffections of this disease show constantly a ferous extravasation of a deep yellow colour, an accu-

mulation both in the liver and lungs, and affections of the lymphatic fystem, particularly the glands of the mefentery.

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CIV. The treatment of this disease depends on the removal of the spasm, or contracted state of surface, and restoring at the same time the health of the bowels and intestines. This may be most readily effected by the use of the warm bath, and friction externally, also blisters; and internally by attention to the exhibition of carminative medicines, particularly the use of the volatile alkali, and antispasmodics, calomel, or other laxatives, if necessary, being first premised.

CV. The rigidity in this disease exists in various degrees: at times it affects the subjacent muscles as well as the cellular membrane: thus the lower jaw has been affected with tetanic symptoms. A variety of anomalous symptoms also at times take place; as the presence of infantine eruptions, ending in gangrene of certain parts, difficulty of swallowing, or with extreme pain, &c.

Convulsions (Convulsiones).

CVI. The convultions of children are generally preceded by flight fymptoms of diffortion of the face, as involuntary laughter when afteep or awake, fquinting of the eyes towards the nose, or turning them upwards, the child at the fame time changing to a blueish colour.

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CVII. The fit itself is distinguished by distortions more or less general, according to the violence of the attack. These distortions are either of the members in succession, or of the body all at once. They are attended with the usual symptoms of soam or frothy discharge from the mouth, and they are terminated by prosound sleep, from which the child awakes unconficious of its former state.

CVIII. The repetition of these fits depends on the violence of the cause; and after two or three fits, on successive days, a longer interval often takes place.

CIX. This difease is always symptomatic; and the particular irritations producing it are, the meconium, teething, and worms.

CX. Its attack from the first cause is generally immediately after birth; and it appears under two forms of the lock-jaw, or Trismus Infantilis, and inward fits.

Lock-Jaw (Trismus Infantilis).

CXI. The Trismus Infantilis consists in various degrees of rigidity affecting the under jaw, sometimes the muscles of the face, producing a peculiar fixedness of feature; and at other times extending over the neck and the whole body, with various concomitant symptoms.

cXII. Its appearance is generally from the fixth to the ninth day; and it is peculiar to the children of fome countries more than others. CXHI. It depends on fixed spasm of these parts, and it may be considered as the same morbid state that affects the adult, only varied by the particular circumstances of infancy.

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CXIV. From its more frequent appearance in some countries than others, it must depend on some special cause there existing; and this cause we must naturally refer to the action of the external atmosphere in these situations, under the circumstances of the extreme irritability which succeeds birth. As the retention of the meconium, alleged by authors, frequently occurs without the attack of this disease, it does not therefore form a special or appropriate cause; but the irritation of the external atmosphere, under particular combinations with which we are unacquainted, may be sufficient for this effect.

CXV. The prognosis to be formed of this disease is generally unfavourable, and the disease is also rapid in its issue: it is not, however, very prevalent in this country; in the warmer climates, the fatality from this affection is great.

OXVI. The treatment here, as in the adult, depends on removing irritation, and relaxing the spaim.

The first is executed by clearing out the intestines from the meconium, an active source of irritation at this time.

The second confiss in the use of the warm bath, in friction with oils, anodynes, and stimulants, to the part; in the application of blisters near the seat of the disease; and in the use of cordial and tonic remedies in-

ternally, as in the use of diluted spirits, wine, ol suc-

Inward Fits.

CXVII. The fymptoms which distinguish this second form of early convulsions, termed inward fits, are, a little blueness of the lips, slight turning up of the eyes, and a peculiar found of voice, with quick intervals of breathing.

CXVIII. These symptoms are most severe in sleep, when they are often attended with an appearance of smiling, or else an expression of grief and pain. They are aggravated by sucking and feeding, or by whatever produces exertion or surprise; and they gradually increase in violence till the actual epileptic form is assumed.

CXIX. The causes of this disease are uncertain, though the state of bowels has been noticed.

CXX. The treatment confifts in the use of an emetic, succeeded by volatile and settid medicines; though this method is generally unsuccessful in their cure.

CXXI. These are the two forms of early convulsion: the last or proper form belongs to a more advanced period, to be afterwards considered.

Abdominal Complaints.

CXXII. The chief abdominal complaints that attend infancy are wind and costiveness: and these complaints

assume various symptoms, from simple griping pain and crying, drawing up the legs and scrotum to the height of actual spasm, and convulsions.

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CXXIII. Such complaints are often hereditary, and may be traced in the mother; a mark to detect their origin in the child.

CXXIV. This state of the bowels, where apparently hereditary, must be counteracted by gentle means; and only where assuming a real violence of symptoms, is a strong use of laxatives to be had recourse to.

CXXV. In counteracting this morbid state, three circumstances come into review as present:

- r. The flow state of the bowels themselves.
- 2. A tendency to the generation of wind; and,
- 3. A degree of morbid acidity combined with them.

CXXVI. In the choice of laxatives, therefore, to anfwer this view, absorbents and aromatics must be combined; and if the costiveness, the leading indication, is removed, the tendency to the other symptoms must be prevented by a further use of absorbents and aromatics, in a mild form.

CXXVII. When the morbid fymptoms are so violent as to demand more immediate relief, a dry glyster, or suppository, made of Castile soap, mallow or beet root, is preferred; or else senna-tea, and some of the draftics.

CXXVIII. Where the wind creates much pain, the

application of external heat, either dry or by fomenta-

CXXIX. Much attention is also necessary to the food in counteracting these symptoms.

Watchfulness (Pervigilia).

CXXX. Watchfulness is, on many occasions, a species of disease in infants; and arises from two causes,—abdominal complaints, or improper regulation of the sleep through the day.

CXXXI. In the first case, the chief point is to ascertain the cause; when the remedies recommended under the last disease may be employed according to the particular state of the bowels then prevalent.

In the fecond, its prevailing only in the night will in part demonstrate the cause, and point out the remedy.

Vomiting (Vomitus).

CXXXII. Vomiting in children is feldom an idiopathic difease; it is generally a confequence of some other morbid states.

CXXXIII. In judging of this symptom, a difference is to be made between real vomiting, and what may be termed the simple unloading of the stomach.

CXXXIV. The latter is often the attendant of health and repletion. It takes place in a very few minutes after fucking, and so soon as the gastric fluid has begun to act upon the contents of the stomach. It is accompanied with no stekness or apparent unhealthy state,

and shows merely that the quantity received is too great to allow the process of digestion to proceed, and the organ is therefore stimulated by it to unload itself of part, when its usual operations are resumed.

CXXXV. No particular treatment or interference is here proper; Nature herfelf removes the accumulation, and the effect ceases on the dispersion of the cause; though some time should elapse before allowing the organ to be again silled.

CXXXVI. Real vomiting, then, always supposes a state of disease or derangement; it is a very common complaint during the first and second week; and this derangement depends on several causes, as,

1. Predominant acidity.

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2. Morbid irritability.

3. Suppressed cuticular eruption; or,

4. Interrupted discharge from some part.

CXXXVII. With respect to the first, it is often characterised by the smell of the matter thrown up, as well as the greenish or clayey colour of the stools.

CXXXVIII. In regard to the fecond, it is very apt to occur in very delicate puny children, or who are otherwise unhealthy.

CXXXIX. The fudden suppression of any eruption is always attended with an affection of stomach, often succeeded by general sever; and in the same way, when any discharge has prevailed, its disappearance is apt to be followed by the same symptome.

Vol. IV.

DISEASES OF INFANCY.

Darticular conies of in are to had in view.

Call. In the first case, the use of absorbents and calkalis are particularly indicated, as the testaceous powders, magnetia, the aqua kali, or soap.

CXLII. Myrrh also has been found an useful remedy.

CXLIII. In the second, tonics and aromatics form the proper remedies; as an infusion of bark, or of chamomile, with the junction of ginger, orange-peel, or a little rhubarb; and occasionally an anodyne.

CXLIV. The same remedies also, in the form of external application to the region of the stomach, as an aromatic fomentation, or the emplast ladani, with theraica, may be attempted.

CXLV. In all cases of vomiting, the existence of hernia should be investigated.

Inflammation of Stomach (Gaffritis Infantum).

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CXLVI. The gastritis infantum is a rare disease, and distinguished by great pain in the region of the stomach, very frequent in its recurrence, and marked by violent contortions or writhings, and the application of the child's hand to the part.

CXLVII. When it occurs, it is generally in fum-

mer. During its continuance nothing is retained, but immediately rejected. It is not, however, so fatal in children as in adults.

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le service de de la companya de la c CXLVIII. The treatment confifts in the use of cooling and laxative remedies, as the castor oil, lettucejuice, &c.; but, where symptoms are very violent, external fomentations, the warm bath, or a blifter to the part, may be attempted.

Gripes (Tormina).

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various experiences to the all the

CXLIX. Gripes are always the attendant of wind, costiveness, or diarrhoa; and therefore entirely symptomatic. Their treatment cannot be disjoined from that of the primary affection with which they are connected. Alteration of posture, so as to keep the child upright, is frequently an alleviation of their violence, The way diver beauty

Loofenes (Diarrhaa).

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Call is an effect the floor on that and drawn or CL. Diarrhoa is one of the most frequent complaints of infancy; and one which, unless severe, is hardly to be confidered in children as a real morbid. state. By it, nature, with them, most commonly throws off any offending cause. Its causes, therefore, and treatment, require very particular attention.

CLI. The general treatment of this complaint confifts in first removing, as far as possible, the of-

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fending matter, and then checking the particular fym-

CLII. The first of these is effected by the exhibition of an emetic, where the offending cause appears lodged in the stomach; and afterwards by the use of rhubarb and absorbents. The extent and continuance of this plan must depend on the obstimacy of the complaint. To these medicines opiates must be occasionally added, according as particularly indicated by pain and irritation. In fixing the dose of opiates with respect to children, some nicety is required; though, in general, they bear them proportionally better than adults.

CLIH. The particular nature of the diarrheea is to be often drawn from the appearance of the stools, and the treatment to be regulated from that circumstance. Thus, when the stools are sour and curdled, and the symptom of hiccup occasionally attends, the propriety of absorbents, joined with aromatics, is strongly pointed out, as the magnesia, with a little nutmeg.

CLIV. When, again, the stools are slimy, and green or white, and of a clayey colour, alkalis may be added to the former plan, as the aqua kali, or a little dissolved soap, in clyster.

CLV. When the stools are watery and bloody, or at times feetid, the exhibition of a powerful purgative should precede the other treatment; and, if attended with much griping, cordials, and clysters of warm milk, may be also repeated.

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CLVI. Besides this internal treatment, external applications are had recourse to as an auxiliary assistance. These consist of somentations with brandy, with chamomile-slowers, white poppy-heads, &c.

CLVII. Two particular species of diarrhora claim a special consideration: these are the dentile, and what are termed watery gripes.

CLVIII. The dentile species, or from teething, is frequently attended with pale stools, curdled and watery; and is most severe on cutting the double teeth. It is also accompanied with sever, which increases if the complaint is stopped.

CLIX. As it is here the effect of a general irritation of the system, not especially confined to the bowels, the indications pointed out are, to take off this general irritation by frequent purging, and more certainly where the parts are in a proper state, by the division of the protruding teeth, thus removing the primary cause. To this treatment, should symptoms of predominant acidity appear, a slight addition of alkalis, as the aqua kali, or sp. ammoniae comp. may be joined.

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cLX. Where no immediate protrusion, however, is expected, this treatment requires some limitation, and an intermediate use of cordials will be proper; but this must be regulated, as well as the degree of purging, by the state of the irritation, and the strength of the patient.

CLXI. The other species of diarrhæa, or the true

watery gripes, may be confidered as a species of lientery. It is marked by thin watery stools, so frequent, that every thing taken immediately runs through the child, and often of a dark fœtid colour. The period of its attack is various; often, in small delicate infants, within the month: at other times it succeeds some previous illness, and in other cases is merely accidental. The symptoms all increase in violence as it advances; and, from its rapid effects, it requires immediate attention.

CLXII. For the treatment of this disease, the evacuation of the primæ viæ is a previous and indispensable step: an emetic should therefore be given in divided doses, so as to have a full operation; and these doses repeated at a proper distance from each other, as ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. The emetic is to be succeeded by a warm laxative, as the rhubarb, with some aromatic. After the primæ viæ are thus cleared, the further removal of the complaint is to be trusted to small doses of ipecacuanha or antimony, combined with absorbents and aromatics.

CLXIII. Where the disease, however, resists this treatment, and a predominant acidity seems to attend, this is to be studiously corrected by large doses of absorbents and alkalies, as the aqua kali, tinct. of myrrh, or succinated sp. of ammonia, which may be even premised by a repetition of the emetic.

CLXIV. When this predominant acidity is corrected, if the diarrhoea still continue, opiates and astringents will be then proper, as the chalk julap, with laudanum and aromatics, or the logwood decoction.

CLXV. Besides this internal treatment, the application of aromatic plasters to the abdomen is common as an auxiliary remedy.

CLXVI. In the treatment of all abdominal complaints of children, much attention is necessary to the nature and kind of the food or nourishment taken.

CLXVII. The food of children, with this view, should be deprived of acid as much as possible: hence, instead of milk, animal food, in the form of thin beeftea or mutton-broth, is preferable; and bread, deprived as much as possible of a tendency to ascesscency by previous fermentation. The best kind for this purpose is the rusk and French roll, or flour baked in an oven till it breaks into a powder, and afterwards made up with boiled milk. Powder of arrow-root and tapioca may be likewise used in the same way. Indeed it is proper to alternate the food occasionally from one kind to another, and frequently to exhibit the animal food in a solid form, when the stomach rejects shuid nourishment.

CLXVIII. The change of the wet nurse, also, makes often a necessary part of the treatment.

CLXIX. This morbid state of the bowels described is frequently attended with cutaneous eruptions. It is always a favourable symptom, and produces a relief of the most urgent symptoms.

switched and we will call me a reaction in all the annual way.

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Incontinence of Stools.

CLXX. A consequence of long-continued diarrheea is frequently an incontinence, or want of retention of the alvine discharge. This complaint is temporary, and departs as strength is acquired. Cold affinion of the parts may be used as a temporary expedient.

Worms (Vermes).

CLXXI. From this affection no part of the body is excepted, as worms have been found in the heart it-felf: nor is any period of life confined to their generation, for they have been met with in the feetus as well as in the most advanced age.

CLXXII. No difeate is more frequent than this in early childhood, and its prefence is not always decided by morbid symptoms; fo that the actual passing of them is at times the sole indication of the disease. But, for the most part, morbid symptoms attend; and those enumerated as most commonly distinguishing them are what we have described in vol. I. p. 203, viz. pain and acid eructation of stomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, settled breath: the belly sull, hard, and tense, with octasional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular state of the belly, heat and itchiness of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often discharged with difficulty.—With these symptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchiness of the nostrils, short dry cough,

flow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulse, grinding of the teeth in fleep, &c.

CLXXIII. The cause of worms we formerly noticed as uncertain; and their existence in every part of the body, and also before birth, shows that a disposition prevails in the human body to their generation, under certain circumstances; and this disposition prevails independent of the presence of any external cause favouring it.

CLXXIV. This disposition in the human body seems favoured by a certain laxity, or moisture, particularly of the prime viee. Hence the frequency of the disease in childhood,

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CLXXV. The prognosis to be formed in case of worms depends much on their particular species, and also on their degree of irritation.

to it as an arrest off the successful animal regards at the

CLXXVI. The species of worms met with are of four different kinds: the teres or sound worm, which generally occupies the higher parts of the intestines; the ascarides, or maw-worms, which occupy the lower; the encurbition, or short stat worm; and the tenia, or tape-worm. Of these the most dangerous is the tenia; but it is seldom met with in childhood.

CLXXVII. The morbid effects arising from the prefence of worms depend on deprivation of nourithment, irritation of parts, lefton of substance.

CLXXVIII. For the cure of worms two indications

- 1. To effect their expulsion; and,
 - 2. To prevent their generation.

CLXXIX. Their expulsion is attempted in three dif-

1. By simple evacuation or purging; and the remedies with this view are various, as senna, scammony, and calomel: rhubarb, and calx of antimony; Æthiop's mineral and calomel; valerian, and jalap; the different sectid or strong bitters, as rue, tansy, &c.

2. By mechanically diflodging them from their feat by oils, as the olive and caftor oil; by the amalgam of tin and quickfilver; by coweech; by pewter-filings, &c.

3. By chemically destroying them, as by lime-water, by volatile alkaline falts, by decoction of quick-filver water, &c.

Continue tradicionale alcettores respondentables a

CLXXX. The future generation of worms is prevented by strengthening the tone of the bowels, and obviating the accumulation of mucus. This is done by the use of tonics, and the particular choice of diet.

CLXXXI. The tonics most employed are those of the astringent kind, particularly the steel, in the form of the rust, or as a chaly beate water, joined with some bitters.

CLXXXII. External applications have also been had reconsile to for the removal of this complaint. These confist of plasters with aloes, and turpentine, with aloes and rue, liniments of aloes and gall, &c.

CLXXXIII. The diet of children, as a preventative

of worms, should be regulated so as to avoid all fat and greasy articles. Food of easy digestion, and having rather an alkalescent tendency, should be preferred.

Convulfions (Convulfiones).

CLXXXIV. We have already noticed two forms of this complaint, which attack the first weeks of existence (p. 44 and 46): we now examine that form which injures the more advanced period.

CLXXXV. Its appearance differs nothing from that which attacks the adult. The body becomes either convulsed all at once, or the limbs; the jaws are locked, and the mouth filled with slime. In this state the child continues till sleep supervenes, from which it awakes pretty well, till the same appearances are renewed at intervals of various distance. It is divided into two species, the symptomatic and idiopathic.

CLXXXVI. Four causes of the symptomatic convul-

The rst is commonly feated in the primæ viæ, and consists in the aliment being converted into a thick viscid paste, adhering to the intestines, and not conveying a proper nourishment.

The 2d arises from the irritation of teething,

The 3d from the disappearance of a cuticular eruption or discharge; and

The 4th from worms.

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CLXXXVII. The preventative treatment of convul-

fions from the first cause will depend on giving a nourishment as little adhelive as possible, and also preventing any accumulation of viscid matter in the prima vias, where a disposition prevails to form it.

CLXXXVIII. The first intention is answered by avoiding the farinacea as much as possible, particularly meal-pap, and giving in its place thin animal soup, as veal tea and milk.

CLXXXIX. The second purpose is effected by the use of laxatives, as the castor-oil, occasionally repeated, with cordials interposed to prevent debility from its operation.

CXC. This cause of convulsions will generally be discovered by the previous symptoms, as the child being affected with loathings, costiveness, purging, by its pale countenance, large belly, and disturbed sleep.

CXCI. Where much irritability prevails, independent of the irritation of the prime vie, a vitiated atmosphere, want of cleanliness, and many other simiflar causes, are sufficient to induce this affection.

or teething, are easy to be removed by taking off the irritation by a division of the affected gum, or scarification; of which a more ample detail will be given under that head.

CXCIII. Convultions from the third cause, or retropelled eruption, by a rash disappearing, or discharge drying up behind the ears, requires the ale of the warm Bath, and every means of returning the eruption, or foliciting the discharge by biffers, &c. of his charge

CXCIV. We have thus confidered the first species of convulsion, or the symptomatic. It more frequently occurs than the second, or idiopathic, which comes on without any previous symptom to account for it.

CXCV. Its effects are generally more formidable than the lymptomatic; and, if recurring, this species is upt to be succeeded by the loss of the senses of light or hearing, or a general injury of the intellects.

CXCVI. The treatment here requires the most active means, as removing general irritation by bleeding and blifters, and also attending to the state of the prime vize; after which, the use of antispatinodics will be proper.

CXCVII. Bleeding is best performed by leeches, as one or two on the foot, or behind the ears, which may be repeated once or twice. The blisters should be applied to the head, that is, as near as possible to the principal feat of the affection. The state of the prime viæ should be kept loose by a proper ase of laxatives; and, these means being premised, the antispasmodics employed may be, tindture of soot or of caster, sp. of hartshorn, siquid laudanum, oil of rue, must, spermaceti, and oil of anise; the must, has been particularly recommended by some authors.

CXCVIII. The use of external antispasmodics is likewise a common practice, as oil of amber or wars

of ammonia, applied to the back-bone, palms of the hands, and foles of the feet,

CXCIX. When convultions, from their frequent repetition, assume fomething of a chronic form, issues, or fetons and chalybeates, become the proper mode of treatment,

CC. In the treatment of all convultions, much depends on being able to make the proper distinction when they are of an idiopathic or symptomatic nature, that is, to ascertain their cause,

CCI. One particular cause of convulsions requires to be mentioned, which is simply over distension, the stomach being suddenly filled with an excessive quantity of nourishment. Whenever, therefore, a convulsion suddenly comes on, and immediately after feeding or sucking, this cause may be suspected, and the oppression of the organ is to be taken off by unloading it of its contents, either by irritation of the throat with a feather or singer, or by the immediate exhibition of an emetic.

fect generally ceases, ve a vertical and a distribution of the ef-

CCIII. In some cases, also, convulsions appear as an effort of nature, either in ushering in, or giving a criss to, certain diseases. Their treatment, therefore, must be guarded till their cause is ascertained.

CCIVI In forming our opinion on convultions, the frequency of their recurrence, and the violence of

the fits where repeated, determines our prognofis re-

means being broadfalls and affection rive he been

Palfy (Paralyfis).

al atomical an an income?

CCV. Palfy is a rare disease in children: it does, however, occur at times, and that in different degrees, the same as in adults.

CCVI. Its attacks extend to different parts of the body, being fometimes confined to the upper, fometimes to the lower extremities; but its most common form is that of hemiplegia.

fame being once elegratical the designeous arasis for

CCVII. The morbid effect produced by it is also in various degrees, from simple weakness of the limbs to a total abolition of their use.

CCVIII. The period of its attack is uncertain: it has been known fo early as three days from birth, but in general it occurs at a more advanced period.

CCIX. The prognosis is here more favourable than in adults; but if not soon relieved, that is, in a few months, the disease becomes chronic, and, though life is dragged on, the patient seldom arrives at manhood.

CCX. The treatment of palfy in infancy depends much on exciting the proper action of the prime viæ, where the cause of the complaint is generally seated. For this purpose brisk purging is proper as a

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leading indication. Blifters and external filmulants become also a necessary part of the cure; and, these means being premised, antispasmodics may be then conjoined, as the valerian, castor, prepared ammonia, æther, &c.

Electricity also may be attempted.

CCXI. This disease is often dependent on, or connected with, hydrocephalus; in which case, the same being once ascertained, the treatment proper for this primary affection becomes necessary, particularly mercury and diuretics, in preference to any other.

Epilepfy (Epilepfia).

cover calcumites, but a some corresponding

CCXII. Epilepsy we formerly considered in a general way, (in vol. I. p. 72,) and also in this volume, under the forms of inward fits and tetanic spass, as occurring soon after birth; but, when surther advanced, it appears in children under the proper epileptic paroxysm or fit.

CCXIII. This form confifts in the child fuddenly and unconfciously falling down, when convultion takes place, either with or without the loss of the fenses.

CCXIV. The causes of this disease we referred to three species of irritation, to which a fourth may be added, as the irritation on particular glands towards the age of puberty.

CCXV. The progress of this affection is generally

fuspended by this period of life; and, where it is not, there is very little expectation of a cure during the remainder of it.

with the religious kinds, for one empreson in the test

CCXVI. Diffections of this disease, where satal in children, shows always one of two morbid alterations, either a collection of water in the ventricles of the brain, or a finall sharp point of bone projecting from the internal surface of the os frontis or sella turcica.

CCXVII. The treatment of this affection in children is to be attempted chiefly by

- 1. Removing abdominal irritation; and,
- 2. The use of tonics and antispasmodics.

and the class of the property of the second second

CCXVIII. The first is performed by a proper exhibi-

CCXIX. The second consists in the bark, chalybeates, and cold bathing; or in the use of oplum, valerian, of succini, musk, and other antispasmodics; not even omitting, where the case is obstinate, electricity.

CCXX. External irritation also, with blifters, is in some cases, towards the age of puberty, useful.

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OCXXIV The canies of this compoline are force-

CGXXI. This difease was treated of in vol. I. p. 78. It confilts in partial convultions, or continual motion

of the extremities of one fide, as there described, seldom extending its attacks beyond the fifteenth year. Its causes are, generally, predominant irritation in the primæ viæ, of various kinds, or else general relaxation of the system.

CCXXII. Attention, therefore, to the particular irritation, in the first passages, should precede every other attempt at a cure, by alteratives and purges; and, when this is found insufficient, tonics are then indicated, as the bark, chalybeates, and cold bathing. Sometimes, exciting a more powerful irritation, by electricity or dry cupping, has succeeded.

Night-mar's (Incubus).

in Illies and of tonice and antifrontiality

CCXXIII. Night-mare is an affection well known: it confifts in a feuse of oppression, weight, and tendency to suffocation, varying in its period of duration, and also in the degree to which it attains. It is an affection common to children as well as adults; and it can hardly be termed a disease, as they frequently outgrow it.—The fit, however short in duration, always leaves some unpleasant effects, as lightness of head, tremor, and anxiety; but these are merely temporary.

CCXXIV. The causes of this complaint are somewhat obscure. Spasm of the chest certainly takes place; and the statulence and indigestion which prevail in it are merely concomitant symptoms. It is also frequently connected with the circumstances of growth, as it is known to depart after the age of puberty. Its causes,

however, are commonly referred to flatulence and indigestion, exciting spasm of the diaphragm and muscles of the chest, the stricture of which occasions the dread and sense of suffocation.

CCXXV. The treatment depends on routing the patient by the use of volatiles or feetids, so as to terminate the fit; and afterwards to prevent its recurrence by attention to the state of the first passages.

CCXXVI. Particular food will be more apt to excite this irritation than others; and the propriety of abstinence, in regard to supper, is therefore pointed out. The use of tonics, in general, will render the patient less liable to be affected by spasm of any kind. Hence its prevention depends on proper diet, and the use of cold bathing.

Temporary Lofs of Speech (Aphonia).

CCXXVII. Temporary loss of speech, or a difficulty in utterance, is frequent with some children, from the fourth to the seventh year. It forms in its attack only a temporary inconvenience, seldom exceeding a quarter of an hour at a time.

CCXXVIII. It depends probably on the fame cause as the other convulsive affections during this period, and attention is always to be paid to trace the particular irritation to which it may be referred, as this points out somewhat the means of relief.

CCXXIX. The treatment confifts in the use of local stimulants to the part during the period of the sit, as an infusion of lavender or mint, or else a decoction of pellitory; and, in the interval, applications to invigorate the system in general, and prevent its recurrence.

Exceriations of Skin.

CCXXX. Excoriations of different parts of the cuticular furface, either from its delicacy or particular causes of irritation, is a common complaint of children; but the part most liable to this, and requiring often a special treatment, is behind the ears.

CCXXXI. The chief fources of irritation producing this complaint are those of the bowels and teething; in both which cases it is considered as an effort of nature to relieve the irritating cause.

CCXXXII. It is divided into two species, varying only in degree.

CCXXXIII. In the first or simple excoriation, little is necessary in the treatment but cold washing, and the application of a mild astringent to the part, as a bit of singed rag, which is the popular remedy.

CCXXXIV. In the fecond species, when it passes into ulceration, and this ulceration spreads rapidly and gets dry, with a foul appearance and painful state of the fore, the indications then pointed out are,

1. To relieve the part by a neighbouring irritation, or the application of a blifter to the neck; and,

a. To dispose it to heal by abating pain by the use of anodyne somentations, and exciting the tendency to re-union by some mild mercurial liniment, particularly that with a proportion of calomel.

CCXXXV. To affift this treatment, some gentle alterative may be administered internally, confisting of any mild combination of & and antimony, or of & and sulphur, or the calomel and cinnabar of antimony, or Æthiop's mineral.

CCXXXVI. When this species of ulcer shows, as sometimes happens, a tendency to mortification, the bark is then indicated to be used externally in the form of somentation, and also internally in such quantity as the age of the patient admits.

Auricular Abscefs.

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CCXXXVII. Matter discharged from the ears in various quantities, and also with various appearances of inflammation, both in degree and extent, are common to childhood.

CCXXXVIII. Such complaints are most frequently the attendant of a ferofulous constitution.

flammation; by the use of laxatives, and attention to the discharge of the matter, by the position of the child

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when in a recumbent posture. Where this is not sufficient, deterfive injections are then employed, consisting of some mild aftringent wash; and, failing of these means, some warmer stimulant is then applied, of which a detail is given, vol. I. p. 218, and vol. II. p. 213, under the article Deafness.

CCXL. When the disease appears to resist this treatment, an issue may be opened near the seat of it, or the nape of the neck, mild mercurials internally exhibited, and sumigation with sulphurated & applied to the part.

Fevers (Febres).

CCXLI. The extremes of age are generally experienced less disposed to the attack of proper sever; and hence old people and children often escape in the most virulent stages of sebrile contagion. An infant will often continue to suck, during the progress of the malady, its diseased parent, to the last minute of existence, and remain afterwards untainted by infection. It is the prime of life, the slos juvencæ, that is the victim of this disease.

CCXLII. The fevers of children, therefore, arise only from the causes already discussed, viz. teething, disorders of the primæ viæ, glandular affections, cutaneous diseases, specific contagions peculiar to this period of life, or simply the application of cold. It is the consideration of this last, therefore, that claims our attention.

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Catarrhal Fever (Febris Catarrhalis).

CCXLIII. This fever, or more properly catarrh, is diftinguished by cough, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing, with affection of the nose and eyes, only varying from the catarrh in the adult by the violence of its symptoms.

CCXLIV. Its treatment, therefore, in infancy, requires more attention to counteract this violence, by leffening the irritation on the breast by a blisser or blood-letting. A blisser may, therefore, be applied to the region of the stomach; and, if not effectual in the relief procured, may be succeeded by a leech or two on the foot, as the most convenient situation. Along with this, when there is much phlegm, an emetic may be exhibited; and, after its operation, oily medicines had recourse to, to quiet the irritation of the cough. The bowels are to be kept loose by small doses of antimonials, or else by common laxatives.

Stomachic Fever. 1819 3000 315 6 14

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CCXLV. Where the fever does not partake of this catarrhal form described, or where difficulty of breathing prevails without a corresponding degree of fever, it is most probably connected with, or dependent on, irritation of the stomach, and accumulation of bile may exist as it cause. The state of the stomach, therefore, forms here the leading indication; and should precede every other treatment, an emetic being exhibited for its evacuation.

Intestinal Fever.

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CCXLVI. In the same way accumulation in the intestines may produce a similar morbid state; and when the emetic is not fully effectual, or relieves only in part, laxatives and the testacea may be also given; or, should a partial alleviation only attend this plan, more powerful purgatives are then pointed out, as the castor oil, and compound scammony powder, or calomel.

CCXLVII. From the glutinous tendency in the excretions of the bowels of infants, this cause of accumulation should always be looked to, and every attack of sebrile symptoms should be suspected as connected with it, the treatment of which will often prove successful in affording relief.

CCXLVIII. When the progress of the fever resists this treatment, saline draughts are then to be had recourse to, simply, or combined with the vinum antimonii; by a due perseverance in which the disease will come to be removed, or at least so far mitigated as to yield to the use of the bark, which should then be exhibited in a light desocition.

CCXLIX. These severs in infants are often succeeded by peculiar consequences not so common in adults, and which may be seemed a fort of secondary affection.

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Consequences of Fever.

Cutaneous Eruption.

CCL. The first to be noticed is a cutaneous eruption in the form of the red-gum or of the thrush. The former is to be considered always as a favourable symptom, but at the same time a mark of the violence of the preceding sever: the latter, or thrush, when appearing, is rather to be regarded as an unpropitious appearance, and often satal in its consequences.

. Cervical Pain and Tumor.

CCLI. The fecond consequence of preceding fever in infants is pain, swelling, and stiffness of the neck, often drawing the head to one side. This affection requires the application of heat and embrocations, to which it soon yields.

Intermittent Fever (Febris Intermittens).

CCLII. The ague is not a disease very frequent in childhood. In particular situations, however, it does occur, and its consideration is therefore proper here.

CCLIII. Its fymptoms are the same as in the adult, consisting in a regular succession of cold, hot, and sweating fits, with the intermission of a certain period before their repetition; and this intermission is chiefly distinguished by a high-coloured urine, with a laterious or red sediment.

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CCLIV. The periods of the feason most common for the attack of this sever is spring and autumn; and the form it appears in, in this climate, is the tertian, or that which gives an intermission of 48 hours between the paroxysms.

CCLV. Children, within the year, have been known to be the subjects of it; and wherever general, in any situation, infancy never escapes its attack: a circumstance in which it differs from other species of contagion.

cclvi. The prognosis in this disease is always favourable; and, when obstinate, it has been known to yield to the attack of another disease, particularly the small-pox; a proof its contagion is of a debilitating nature.

CCLVII. The cause of intermittent sever is clearly one source, marsh miasma, or that arising from a low damp situation, acted on by heat; but in insancy the disease is often combined with disorder of the primæ viæ, frequently with worms, or else with obstructed biliary secretion.

CCLVIII. The specific for this disease in adults is the bark; but in infants it is difficult to employ it. Hence the cure is more uncertain; and the treatment, therefore, requires to be more varied.

an antimonial emetic. This is succeeded by small doses of Janes's powder during the period of sever, and purges of rhubarb and calomel during the intermission:

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or, instead of this, saline draughts are repeated every fix or seven hours; or diaphoretics, as the crude sal ammoniac in a sew grains, myrrh, and cream of tartar, or aromatics.

CCLX. When the bark is employed at this early period, it is often quilted in a waiftcoat, worn next the skin, or applied in a large poultice folded up in thin linen or gauze, and applied warm on the region of the stomach, being occasionally renewed. When given internally to infants, it should never be on an empty stomach.

The remedies for this disease, invented by ignorance or superstition, are numerous. Thus whatever can be conceived disagreeable to the taste or appearance has been occasionally employed, and whatever, by its poignancy or stimulus, can excite the action of the system. Hence spiders' web in wine, pepper and alum, shour of sulphur and brandy, and a thousand others, have been held up as specifics.

CCLXI. In infancy the ague-cake, or obstruction of the liver, is not so frequent a consequence of the disease as in adults. When occurring, it yields to the use of calomel and bitters.

General Remarks on Infantine Fevers.

between the force his empetication of the Mork! This ve

CCLXII. First, Most of the fevers of infancy possess an inflammatory tendency, or resemble synocha; they are, therefore, acute, and of short duration.

CCLXIII. Second, Wherever a fever is protracted in infants, it affumes the remittent form. as the property of the second of the second

CCLXIV. Third, The fevers of children most commonly arise from slight accidental causes, either connected with the prime viæ or the state of the skin. In their treatment these causes are always to be had in view, and the clearing the first passages, and producing a free determination to the skin, are the chief objects to be regarded.

Dentition (Dentitio).

CCLXV. Teething is the most critical period of infancy. During it the fatality is reckoned at one-tenth of the species, and its morbid effects depend much on the state of the system with respect to its tendency to inflam-This fubject we already confidered in vol. II. p. 41, in a curfory manner: we shall now consider it more minutely here.

CCLXVI. The period when infantine dentition is complete is three years; from fix months, therefore, to that period, the constitution suffers from a constant irritating cause acting upon it. Its sufferings, however, will depend much on the interval which occurs between the fuccessive protrusion of the teeth. This varies confiderably in different children, and also in the fame child, from different circumstances in the teeth themselves, extending sometimes from a month or less to half a year, and fo on. 1 10 10 11 11 10 10 rafin it incoons, they

CCLXVII. The general prognofis formed in dentition is, that the extremes of health and debility are equally

at inflamentation condens, of

dangerous during the eruption; for, stout children and irritable weak ones both suffer alike from it. Dentision is also easier in winter than in summer; fat children are more affected by it than lean; and the occurrence of diarrhæa is always a favourable symptom.

CCLXVIII. The commencement of dentition varies also in different children. In stout ones it appears sooness; but in the weak and ricketty it is often protracted to a late period, even the length of two years, before any appearance takes place.

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CCLXIX. In the progress of dentition the two front teeth in the lower jaw are commonly cut first, the one following the other at the distance of fisteen days. The large ones of the upper jaw appear soon after, sometimes at the same time. A considerable period then elapses, till the eye-teeth appear, one on each side, successively; the rest of the canini follow; and, last of all, the molares. This process, however, is by no means so regular,—a protrusion of teeth frequently occurs all at once: in other cases the small molares frequently appear before the canini, and the latter again before the eye-teeth.

CCLXX. In regard to the different figure of the teeth influencing their protrution, it may be observed, that the molares, from their bluntness, are attended with most considerable irritation, and that diarrhoea always marks their cutting; that the canini are next to them, from their middle being the thickest part; and that the incisores give least pain, from their sharp point allowing the whole tooth to pass.

CCLXXI. From the fourth month every cause of indisposition affecting the child is generally referred to the head of dentition; but those symptoms which more especially distinguish it are:

1. A tendency to drivel or flaver much, with flarting, and thrusting the fingers into the mouth.

2. Expansion, heat, and swelling of gum.

3. A eircumscribed red or heelic fush on the cheek.

4. Eruptions on the face and fealp.

- 5. Diatrheea, with its usual irritation, or griping and morbid stools.
- 6. Spaims, and general irritation of the nervous fyftem, preventing fleep.

7. Alteration in the fecretion and appearance of the

brine ; and,

8. Sometimes swelling of the extremities, though

CCLXXII. From this view of the common progress of dentition, and its attendant symptoms, it is proper to confider the treatment the latter require when so violent as to form a real morbid state.

CCLXXIII. The causes which influence them in their violence are:

i. The degree of action in the fource of irrita-

2. The irritability of the fystem; and,

3. The presence of other affections at the same

CCLXXIV. The conflitutional symptoms to which these causes give origin are chiefly sever and convultions.

Dentile Fever.

plan as the fynocha or inflammatory species. Bleeding with a leech or two behind the ears will be occasionally proper; but this evacuation, with children, requires much restriction.

CCLXXVI. Diarrhœa is a symptomalways favourable, and should therefore be kept up in a moderate degree; or, if costiveness prevails, it should be even excited by the usual means of laxatives.

CCLXXVII. Dilution, when sucking is not permitted, should be particularly attended to, and small quantities of light food only given at a time, as the action of the stomach is generally somewhat impaired, and digestion impersect.

CCLXXVIII. In retention of urine during this period glysters are necessary; but the warm bath is still more useful. Antimonials, which preserve diarrhea, and likewise act on the skin, are here proper auxiliaries.

CCLXXIX. As directing formewhat the propriety of the treatment, the existence of a diarrhoea and cutaneous eruption, it may be remarked, always give dentition a favourable and mild termination.

CCLXXX. This diarrhose often occurs spontaneously during dentition, to a violent degree, and for a long continuance. During this period, however, the constitution of the child wonderfully supports it; and that continued action of the irritating cause gives a temporary vigour, which enables the child soon to recover it.

CCLXXXI. When very violent, however, it may be restrained by a moderate use of the testacea, with the contraverva powder, or a small proportion of an antimonial, as the James's powder; or by a dose of the diluted compound spirit of ammonia, or even a drop or two of laudanum. But, though moderated, it should never be entirely stopped.

CCLXXXII. But, besides the bowels, the irritation of dentition is, at times, also extended to the lungs, assuming the form of peripneumony; and it is during the cutting of the canine teeth that this form is apt to appear.

CCLXXXIII. The treatment here does not vary from that already recommended, viz. the promotion of diarrhea; but besides this, from the alarming nature of the symptoms, particular attention is necessary to remove the local irritation or cause, by affisting the protrusion of the teeth in the manner afterwards directed.

CCLXXXIV. This, then, forms the usual treatment of the first and most general morbid state attending dentition; we are now to examine the other, or the attack of convulsions.

Dentile Convulfions.

CCLXXXV. Dentile convulsions are preceded by uncommon starting in sleep. Their distortions are more confined to the muscles of the face than the extremities; and they are often preceded by a hoop or catch in the breath.

CCLXXXVI. The irritation being then strongest, they are most apt to occur on the teeth cutting the periostæum,

which, more than the other parts of the gum, refists their protrusion.

CCLXXXVII. Besides the general management already detailed for the treatment of sever, the local means here demand particular attention. These local means consist in the application of blisters behind the ears or to the back; but the most certain relief is experienced from the division of the gum, and removing the cause of irritation by the operation of scarification.

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CCLXXXVIII. Wherever fymptoms of dentition produce the morbid fymptoms described this operation should never be omitted; it should be begun early, and should be occasionally repeated, according to the urgency of symptoms; and it should never be entirely given up, but on the complete protrusion of the teeth,

CCLXXXIX. Pain and fever often arise from the first appearance of dentition; and in these cases, though no protrusion can be expected for weeks, still the operation will give considerable relief, and the discharge of blood in this way will be more useful than even the application of leeches.

CCXC. The consequences attending this operation are always trifling, as it can neither tend to injure the future teeth nor thicken the gum, if properly performed. It is always called for, wherever convulsions arise, as the certain and primary means of relief; for, by thus removing the cause, the effect cannot fail to cease.

CCXCI. In doing it, the great object is to remove all

the fource of irritation, or unloofe the whole protruding edges of the teeth that are advancing. If one point is left acting upon a portion of the undivided perioftæum, the morbid fymptoms will still continue. As much, therefore, depends on the operator as the operation.

CCXCII. The operation is performed after securing the child, as directed in vol. II. p. 230, by the surgeon opening the mouth with one hand, while with the foresingers of the other he introduces the seam, or instrument, and makes a conical incision along the gums; for it must extend to as to relieve every tooth immediately advancing, and for such depth as to lay the tooth or teeth bare. If the symptoms are removed by it, the operation may then be considered as complete. Should they, however, recur after a certain time, it is again to be repeated; and, in performing it, arrention should then be paid to make the division somewhat different from the former, in case any part, during the former operation, has been omitted.

CCXCIII. The propriety of the operation feems even pointed out by the propentity of children themselves to remove the existing irritation, by lessening the sensibility of the gum. Hence we find them fond of the use of hard substances, which, by their pressure against it, may have this effect. On this point, however, a question has arisen among practitioners, how far the use of such substances are proper, or should be allowed. In high degrees of irritation it is clear, when the gum is already in an inflamed state, their action must increase this; but, when the irritation is slight, by assisting the eruption, their application may be allowed, though, in-

flead of the coral, a piece of liquorice-root, or craft of bread, is preferable to any other.

CCXCIV. In high degrees of inflammation, cooling and fedative applications to the mouth will be proper, as a little honey diluted with weak vitriolic acid, fyrup of white poppies, &c.

CCXCV. The use of these last applications is particularly indicated where the gum becomes ulcerated in dentition; and, if inessectual, assument applications are to be had recourse to, as a solution of white vitriol or alum made with honey; and, failing these, it is then to be treated as a different disease, under the head of Canker.

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CCXCVI. During the period of dentition, from the fymptoms of irritation existing, and the general tendency to an inflammatory state, the child, if otherwise pretty strong, should be confined chiefly to the breast, and the quantity of additional nourishment diminished.

Affections of Throat.

CCXCVII. Of fore throats, or cynanche, children are fubject to two peculiar species; the mumps and croup.

Mumps (Cynanche Parotidaa).

CCXCVIII. The former is a swelling of the neck and throat, or the parotid and maxillary glands, from the

appearance of which the name is defived; attended with respiration and deglutition little impeded, and inflammatory fever generally flow.

CCXCIX. The first symptoms of this affection are marked by the common attack of slight fever, with white furred tongue, soon succeeded by stiff painful neck, and some soreness of the throat. The pain and swelling of neck increase, which discover, on examination, a fulness and tenderness to the touch; these, in some cases, are aggravated to acute recurrent pain. The swelling continues its progress for two or three days, when it begins to subside: but in other cases, as the disease advances, the skin often assumes inflammation. There prevails, however, little tendency to suppurate.

CCC. This disease is most frequent in its attacks to-wards the age of puberty; though it is also frequently met with at an earlier period. It terminates in three different ways; either by resolution, which is most common, when the swelling gradually departs, and the glands assume their natural state; by suppuration, which is more rare, when the skin gives way, some matter is discharged, and the fores heal kindly; by translation, when the affection, leaving the glands of the throat, attacks the testicles, attended with acute fever, inflammation, and swelling; and, after leaving the testicles, it is again translated to the brain, or assume the form of phrenitis. This termination by translation only occurs towards the age of puberty; and is more frequent in some other climates than this.

CCCI. The treatment of this disease is, in general, very simple; some mild diaphoretic, and an occasional laxative, being all that is required. But particular cases must be regulated by the prevailing symptoms. If much sever attend, bleeding will then be indicated, and the use of antiphlogistics, as the saline draughts, nitre, &c.: while weakness, on the other hand, which more rarely takes place, must be counteracted by an opposite plan, or the use of cordials and stimulants.

CCCII. When, after the disease, an affection of the glands still remains, and some hardness and swelling is selt, discutients will then be proper to the part, as the mercurial liniment or ammoniated oil, with the occasional exhibition of a laxative.

CCCIII. In all cases of translation an active and rigid antiphlogistic course will be proper, as in other instances of acute inslammation.

Croup (Cynanche Trachealis).

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CCCIV. Croup is a disease formerly treated in vol. I. p. 15. Its symptoms are, a sharp shrill cough, with stridulous noise; laborious or wheezing respiration; slushed face, increased to livid during each paroxysm; little external swelling, and general sever.

CCCV. This disease has been divided by late authors into the inflammatory and spasmodic, which require a distinction in regard to their modes of treatment.

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CCCVI. The former, or the inflammatory, is gradual in its attack, and is preceded for fome days by flight feverish symptoms, with a teazing short cough, before it assumes the characteristic marks of the disease; after which the symptoms uniformly increase in violence.

CCCVII. The latter, or the spafmodic species, is sudden in its attack, which is usually during the night; and it often also intermits, or has intervals of alleviation, during its progress, in which it differs from the former.

CCCVIII. The causes of this disease have been ascribed to cold and moisture; but late authors have contended for its arising from a specific contagion, and consequently for the infectious nature of the disease. These sacts, however, are still not sufficiently established. It has also been said that this disease has been occasionally met with in adults, contrary to former opinions on this subject. Children, however, newly weaned, are the most frequent victims of it.

CCCIX. Two stages are remarked in the progress of this complaint:

1. The inflammatory, which is terminated by the febrile exudation, or thick discharge, lining the traches, the peculiar characteristic of the disease.

2. The mucous stage, when the traches and its branches are now choaked up by this collected discharge, formed into a membrane or reduced to a solid state.

CCCX, The formation of this last stage is denoted

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by the urine, formerly clear, becoming turbid, and depositing, as well as the tracken, a sediment or exadation, the effect of the disease.

CCCXI. The prognosis in this disease is generally unfavourable, particularly in the inflammatory species, which is always of short duration, but is often deceitful from apparent remissions; and recovery, when it takes place, is almost entirely confined to the spatinodic kind.

CCCXII. The treatment here must be varied according to the particular species of the disease: in the inflammatory species, topical bleeding, by means of leeches applied to the trachea, and more general bleeding, should be employed; but it will be only useful in the earliest stage of the disease, and, if relieving, should be repeated. Emetics here, particularly antimonials, form a sovereign remedy when employed in time, and blisters will be found useful applied to the throat and nape of the neck, and also inhaling the steams of warm vinegar.

CCCXIII. In the second species, or spannodic, as footida, given both by the mouth and glyster, is a medicine highly commended: it may be succeeded by the bark: cicuta is also employed, and other antispasmodics.

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COCXIV. Mercury has of late formed a favourite medicine, in the form of calomel, frequently repeated, and in liberal dofes. Mercurial unction, also, is used to the throat. CCCXV. This disease is sometimes combined with other affections, particularly hydrocephalus, when it proves fatal from this last cause.

Coughs (Tuffes).

CCCXVI. Cough is a common complaint of infancy, and arises from a variety of causes, being more frequently symptomatic than a primary affection.

Symptomatic Coughs.

CCCXVII. The cough attending on acute febrile diseases is soon known, from the rapid progress these diseases make, and from the other circumstances which accompany their attack. Here the treatment is connected with the primary disease.

catarrhal fymptoms, and is generally temporary in its nature. When connected with a glandular affection, loss of strength and hectic fever accompany the progress of cough, and point out the cause.

CCCXIX. Cough from teething is marked by the particular period of its appearance, and the other symptoms taken notice of under this head. (Vide Dentition.)

CCCXX. This complaint, however, when arising from disordered primæ viæ, is often difficult to detect:

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it is chiefly done by the presence of costiveness, or the offensive state of the eructations and alvine discharge: it is also most severe during the night.

CCCXXI. The removal of this cause of irritation must be effected by purgatives, joined with soap and alkalis; as described under the head of Abdominal Complaints.

Primary Coughs.

Chincough. (Pertuffis).

CCCXXII. Of coughs, as a primary affection, one of the most frequent is chincough.

CCCXXIII. The chincough, or hooping-cough, is a contagious difease, attacking in paroxysms of a convulsive suffocating cough, with loud noise or hoop at each respiration, and generally terminating by vomiting.

CCCXXIV. It usually begins as a common cought or cold, and continues for some time without any marked or peculiar symptom. There is generally, at first, the presence of sever, having an evening exacerbation, which is various in its duration, and often attends the whole progress of the disease. Soon, however, the fits of coughing become to be marked by the loud noise, or hoop, the peculiar seature of the disease. At first there is little or no expectoration: as the disease advances, it comes on, at first thin, and gradually thickens in consistence. The fits are always more severe

during the night than the day, and are at times fo violent as to threaten strangulation, the face and neck becoming perfectly livid, till respiration is recovered, and hæmorrhage likewise taking place from the nose and different parts. The fit often terminates in a faint, though the appetite, on recovery, immediately returns.

CCCXXV. This disease is probably the product of a warmer climate, and imported into Britain like many others, and it is only of late years that its proper treatment has been understood.

CCCXXVI. It is clearly the effect of a specific contagion of a peculiar nature, and highly active, affecting, like the small-pox and measles, but once in life.

cccxxvii. The primary feat of the difease seems evidently, from the symptoms induced by the paroxysm, to be the larynx, which is thrown, in consequence of a morbid irritability, into spasm. How much further the morbid cause extends in its specific action is not yet determined, though, in its consequences, it appears to bring the whole respiratory organs into a difeased state.

CCCXXVIII. Our prognoss is determined by three circumstances: the period of life, vomiting, and hamorrhage.

CCCXXIX. After the age of fix years the disease is seldom fatal; but very young children, from their irritability, frequently sink under it. When the fit terminates by vomiting, it is always reckoned a favourable

fymptom, and a hæmorrhage from the mouth, nofe, and cars, relieves the more argent fymptoms.

CCXXX. Fever and laborious respiration are the two circumstances indicating an unfavourable issue.

CCCXXXI. The tremment of this disease must be regulated by the prevalence of the two leading symptoms, fever and spasm, and the degree of violence they display.

CCCXXXII. When the fever is ftrong, bleeding becomes clearly indicated, as well as blifters, the use of mild diaphoretics, as the saline draughts, and also laxatives.

CCCXXXIII. When the spasmodic state again is more predominant, and the symptoms of sever mild, emetics will be highly useful; and antispasmodics, as the afasectida, camphor, castor, oil of amber, &c.

CCCXXXIV. Where the cough only is troableforms, and the other symptoms mild, an opiate, either in the form of the tincture opit or syrup of poppies, at bedtime, will be useful. Cicuta is much used with the same view.

CCCXXXV. External applications are also at times useful, as rubbing the hands and soles with sp. of ammonia, frequently applying oil of mace or amber to the spine and pit of the stomach.

CCCXXXVI, When the differe is recurrent, and

returns fome time after its apparent departure, an emetic, opening the bowels, and the use of antispasmodics, will quickly remove it.

CCCXXXVII. A change of air is very useful for the consequences of the disease; and a milk and vegetable diet should at the same time be conjoined.

Common convulfive, or spasmodic, Cough.

CCCXXXVIII. This complaint is marked by the same appearance of cough as chincough; but no fever attends it: it differs also from catarrh in the absence of the catarrhal symptoms, and also in antiphlogistic remedies having no effect.

in children from two to four years of age: it is often very fevere, and assumes the form of spurious peripneumony; but it is always aggravated by the antiphlogistic treatment.

CCCXL. In all cases it yields to antispasmodics, particularly the cicuta; and if much phlegm or expectoration is present during the use of this remedy, an emetic may be interposed. The cure will also be assisted by the junction of the bark.

Cutaneous Difeafes (Morbi Cutanei).

CCCXLI. The cutaneous diseases of children are

very numerous, and much varied in their appearance: it is proper, therefore, to bring them into one view.

CCCXLII. They arise, in general, from three causes;

- 1. Affections of the primæ viæ.
- 2. Teething; and,

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3. Specific contagion.

CCCXLIII. When their origin is doubtful, our opinion is to be regulated by the symptoms that attend or precede them, by the period of their appearance, and by the prevailing epidemic at the time.

CCCXLIV. All cutaneous eruptions have a remarkable tendency to break out about the face and head, as a refistance, from its exposure to the influence of external causes, is there most powerfully given to the freedom of the natural discharge; and on the head, especially, this discharge, when vitiated, has its fixed parts condensed, and formed into scales, crusts, and scabs, by adhering to the hair.

Rosh (Effera).

CCCXLV. The most simple cutaneous affection that occurs is what is termed the Rash.

CCCXLVI. Its feat is most generally the face, neck, and breast: its appearance is most common about the decline of summer, or the months of August and September: it is equally sudden in its cruption and depart

ture. A little fickness is apt to arise when this last takes place, but it is merely temporary,

CCCXLVII. This disease is generally attended with some disorder of the primæ viæ, and commonly arises from a change in the milk, in consequence of overheating on the part of the nurse, or some accidental irritation from what she may have taken, or else from teething. By this cuticular appearance the original disorder is relieved; and such merbid appearances are to be considered, therefore, as an effort of nature to relieve the internal parts.

CCCXLVIII. Such kinds of rash require no special treatment; but, in order to understand their cause, the state of the prime via, as formerly observed, should be a leading question in investigating the nature of all children's complaints.

Bastard Itch (Pfora Spuria).

CCCXLIX. Bastard itch is an eruption affecting the face, with watery-headed vesicles and foul blotches, refembling in its appearance the common itch or psora: it is chiefly peculiar to the period of teething, and the decline of acute sebrile or intestinal complaints.

CCCL. Its appearance gives relief to the morbid fymptoms, when severe, at this period; and no particular treatment is requisite for it, further than what belongs to common rash, except perhaps a more particular attention to avoid cold.

Milk Blotches (Crufta Lattea).

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CCCLI. The crusta lactea, or milk blotches, is an eruption of white vesicles, which assume a dark colour, resembling the blackening of the small-pox, and are succeeded by scabs producing an ichory matter, attended with considerable itchiness.

CCCLII. The fituation of this affection is generally the forehead and fcalp, extending half-way over the face, and at times even proceeding farther.

CCCLIII. The period of its attack is the time of teething, and its effect is to lessen the irritation in the system from this cause. Hence it is considered by many in the light of a critical discharge.

CCCLIV. The duration of this affection is various; it continues fometimes for months, but generally disappears on the cutting of some teeth; in some cases, again, it is known to appear long before the period of teething, and departs even before this process takes place: its duration is judged of by the appearance of the urine, which, when thick and sætid, is thought to be short.

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CCCLV. The treatment confifts in doing nothing but leaving it to nature: if, however, it is very extensive, and the nations are uneasy, an issue, joined with the use of a sulphureous mineral, will tend to remove it. All absorbents and alteratives are generally inesec-

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tual. The viola tricolor, in decoction, has been recommended, where the difease is obstinate, as a specific.

Anomalous Exuptions. 11000

CCCLVI. Under this term we may comprise the various defedations of the skin which attack children during the period of teething, and which seem to depend for their particular appearance on the peculiar constitution of the child. In some cases they resemble the measles, and are preceded by some of the symptoms of them, as sickness of stomach and sever; in other cases they form large bright red spots, and degenerate into the appearance of petechiæ, succeeded at times by round tumours in the legs. In other cases they show the eruptions of scarlet sever, and are chiefly distinguished from it by the mildness of the symptoms.

CCCLVII. All these appearances are to be treated by moderating the state of fever, if any appears, by mild antimonials, and by attention to the state of the primæ viæ, from their critical nature.

Nettle-Rash (Urticaria).

CCCLVIII. This is a rash affecting the breast and lower limbs, with an appearance resembling the stinging of nettles.

much screaming on the part of the child, and often disappears in the course of a few hours.

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CCCLX. Its treatment requires the use of some mild sudorific, as the contraserva powder, or absorbents, with ammonia; and attention to the state of the bowels.

Phlyetena.

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CCCLXI. Phlyetenæ confist of vesications or blisters similar to burns, varying in their size and the period of their continuance, which is generally some days. They contain an acrid lymph when opened.

CCCLXII. Their usual situation is the belly, ribs, and thighs.

CCCLXIII. The indication pointed out for their treatment is the use of absorbents, and the particular choice of these must be regulated by the state of the primæ viæ.

The Scorbutic Eruption of Infancy.

CCCLXIV. This is an eruption which discharges a thin sharp ichor, and infects the face and neck, attended with exceriation wherever it touches.

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CCCLXV. In its treatment it is very difficult of cure. The expressed juice of the sium aquaticum, or water-parsnip, has been reckoned specific for it, and it is given in the quantity of from one to sour or sive table-spoonfuls a day, mixed with an equal quantity Vol. IV.

of milk; attention being paid, in the mean time, to

Grocer's Itch.

CCCLXVI. This eruption appears in some parts like the points of pins, with watery heads; at other times as large as peas, which do not itch or feel sore; but it appears also frequently in foul blotches, which degenerate into scabby sores.

CCCLXVII. The same appearances are renewed in succession, and continue for months, leaving the skin at last of a dirty hue.

CCCLXVIII. It appears chiefly in a cold feafon, beginning about the arms and thighs, and extending to the other parts, frequently over the whole body.

CCCLXIX. This eruption is not necessarily connected with the teething, for it often appears without it. It is also known to depart on the protrusion of some teeth. It has been known, at times in its progress, to be communicated to the mother.

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CCCLXX. Its treatment confifts in the use of some mercurial alterative, as the Æthiop's mineral and the hydrargyrus cum creta; but external applications must at the same time be conjoined, particularly equal parts of the sulphur and nitrated mercurial ointment.

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CCCLXXI. A species of herpes, or broad ring-worm, is very apt to affect those parts of the child that are fretted by its dress. The skin exhibits a very inflamed appearance, without much pain.

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CCCLXXII. This affection often precedes teething, and is always connected with fome diforder of the bowels. The nurse's milk has been found here in fault from its age.

CCCLXXIII. The treatment here confifts in attention to the state of the primæ viæ by the use of absorbents; and, if continuing, in changing the milk on the child.

General Axioms.

CCCLXXIV. In the treatment of these symptomatic eruptions, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. That being of a critical nature, they are neverhastily to be repelled by external applications.

2. That, in all cases, the irritation of cold should be carefully avoided.

3. That the regulation of the prime viæ is a leading indication, whatever the nature of the eruption be.

4. That the sudden attack of morbid symptoms, on the disappearance of an eruption, requires its being immediately recalled by the most powerful means, as the warm bath and sudorifics; and,

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5. The external applications to eruptions should be no more than diluted kali, or the mildest washes and powders.

CCCLXXV. We have now confidered the principal cutaneous complaints that arise from teething and affections of the primæ viæ; we are next to examine those which are the effect of specific contagion.

CCCLXXVI. They admit a division into two species, the acute and chronic.

1. Acute contagious Eruptions.

Small-Pox (Variola).

of this class is the small-pox. We already considered it in a general way, in vol. I. p. 41; we are now to examine it as peculiar to the infantine state alone.

of the inflammatory or typhoid species, attended with a a local inflammation and pain of particular separate points of the internal and external surface, forming an eruption. The appearance of this eruption is from the third to the seventh day of the sever, terminating in eight days from this appearance by the falling off of crusts, which leave a pit or mark behind.

CCCLXXIX. The principal phenomena that require attention in the history of this difease are:

I. The fuccession of the eruption.

2. The preference it displays to certain parts of the body in its feat; and, a state of

3. The nature or progress of the eruption itself after its appearance.

Solid Sten resultable city as Marke Solida

CCCLXXX. With respect to the first, the eruption begins first about the face, and appears more flowly about the extremities, and frequently an interval of fome days elapses before it is complete on the latter.

CCCLXXXI. In regard to the fecond, the eruption is always in greatest quantity on these parts most exposed to the external air; as the face, thands, and feet.

COCKXXXVIII. The addition family pox, then, for the

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CCCLXXXII, With respect to the third, the appearance of the local inflammation or pock, and its progress, regulates our opinion on the termination of which extends from he termination of a shalibeatts

CCCLXXXIII: It is in confequence of this appearance the disease has been commonly divided into two fpecies, the distinct and confluent. CCCLXXXVIII IVe protects in sais feet

the eleventh or tourism , lay ; and the period of bleek.

CCCLXXXIV! The diffinct kind is suffered in by firong fymptoms of inflammatory fever, the most firiking of which are great rigor or cold fits, much fense of debility, and torpid state, with pain at stomach when pressed on. Sleep is disturbed by frequent startings, the lower extremities feel preternaturally cold, and epilepfy or nafal hæmorrhage is a frequent immediate forerunner of the eruption, were to large to allow goneror accordi kiej sie jenesia ia ież re Hirasi erożenijej in it

CCCLXXXV. The symptoms of the next or middle period are marked chiefly by abatement of fever, the changes in the progress of the pustules, which acquire their proper figure and fize, discovering a whey-coloured vesicle on the top, surrounded below with an inflamed circular margin. This period is attended with some swelling on the face, which, subsiding, is renewed in the hands and feet.

CCCLXXXVI. The fymptoms of the third, or declining, period of the difease, are marked by some recurrence of sever and affection of throat, attended with discharge of saliva. These, however, soon abate.

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CCCLXXXVII. The distinct small-pox, then, is divided into three periods in their progress: the period of eruption, which extends to the fixth or the seventh day after the eruption; the middle, or maturing, period, which extends from the termination of the former to the eleventh or fourteenth day; and the period of blackening, which extends from this last to the disappearance of the disease.

CCCLXXXVIII. The prognosis in this species is directed by the state of the sever; for, where the head remains unaffected, no danger attends the disease.

is very fimple. The application of cold conflitutes the principal remedy, and this is done either by a free admission of cold air, or, when the febrile fymptoms are strong, joining with it cold affusions. Cold affusion, in its application, should be instantaneous, and applied

during the height of the hot stage; for, if done at any other period, it is apt to do harm.

CCCXC. Besides this general treatment, attention is to be paid to the state of the prime vize, and the affection of the throat.

CCCXCI. The first consists in the use of cooling purgatives, with acid and detergent drinks; or, where the sever is strong, in the use of antimonials that possess a tendency to pass downwards,

CCCXCII. The affection of the throat is to be treated by a proper use of diluent gargles and walkes, to remove the viscid mucus; and, if deglutition is much impeded, blisters may even be applied externally to diminish it.

CCCXCHI. The confluent small-pox is preceded by epilepsy and sever, with violent nervous symptoms which attend their progress. Every symptom is here more severe than in the former species; and thus the disease may be said to differ from the distinct kind—

1. In the period of its eruption,

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- 2. In the progress of its fever; and,
- 3. In the manner and formation of its pullules.

cccxciv. The period of eruption, or first stage, is generally sinished so early as the third day, when they appear in clusters like measles. The progress of the sever, or second stage, is not interrupted by this appearance, but rather increased in its symptoms and violence, and the progress of the pushules is marked by an erysi-

pelatous inflammation, the veficles remaining flat and ferous, without proper suppuration, or rising to any eminence.

CCCXCV. The confluent small pox, then, like the distinct, is divided into three stages, the progress of which, from the violence of their symptoms, is sooner completed. The period of eruption extends from the time of infection to the third day; the period of maturation, from this last, never exceeds the eleventh day; and the third, or blackening period, is sinished at farthest by the sourceenth.

CCCXCVI. The attendant symptoms of the third stage are here often uncommonly violent. The swelling of face begins at an early period. The flow of faliva, confined in the distinct kind to the third stage, is constant here, from the period of eruption; or, instead of it, a putrid diarrhæa attends. The affection of throat is also more considerable, and hæmorrhages are frequent from different parts.

CCCXCVII. From this history of the disease, the prognosis to be formed is generally unfavourable; and its fatality is judged of by three symptoms: the violence of the sever, as marked by the increase and frequency of rigors; the obstinacy of the diarrhoea; and the petechial or livid appearance of the eruptions.

CCCXCVIII. The favourable fymptoms, again, are drawn from the state of the voice and respiration, and from the continuance of the swelling of the face and hands, not suddenly disappearing.

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CCCC. Diffections of this species exhibit the same morbid appearances as attend putrid sever; for, in general, no pustules seem attached to the internal viscera,

CCCCI. From this view of the difeafe the matter of small-pox seems an active specific contagion, affecting but once in life, and exciting violent inflammation, which terminates speedily, according to the particular manner of its reception into the body, and the state of constitution either in benign suppuration or gangrene; but before examining these circumstances of its action, as displayed by inoculation, the treatment of this last species of the disease merits consideration.

ccccii. The first step then, from the nature of the disease, is the checking the violence of the instantant mation; and, as the action of the cause is determined chiefly to the surface, the repressing of it here, as well as in the sormer species, forms the leading indication, But which these primary means prove ineffectual, and the instantantion proceeds to its secondary state, other auxiliaries are then to be employed; and these consist of antiseptics, and such remedies as abate irritation.

conjoined with year, wine, and acids, either the vitriolic or muriatic, in a dilute flate, and it is belt exhibited in a fermenting flate, or conjoined with year, wine, and acids, either the vitriolic or muriatic, in a dilute flate, and acids, either the vitriolic or muriatic, in a dilute flate, and it is contrained to the contrained of the contrained

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CCCCIV. The remedies, again, that abate irritation, are chiefly cold and opium; and the latter flould be exhibited from the fifth day, in a regular dose, at bed-time.

Measles (Morbilli).

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CCCCV. The measses are a continued inflammatory fever, attended with an eruption in the form of clusters, little prominent, and resembling sea-bites, marked by a vivid redness, gradually decreasing till desquamation ensues.

CCCCVI. The peculiar diagnostics of this fever are the strong catarrhal symptoms, or affection of the eyes, nose, and throat, with an incessant dry cough. The degree of sickness attending varies in different cases.

CCCCVII. This disease, like the small-pox, is properly divided into three stages; the first extends from its accession to the period of eruption, which is commonly the fourth day from the seeming attack; the second, from the eruption to the time of desquamation, which extends from the former period to the eighth day; and the third, from the desquamation till the departure of the disease, or its change into a different affection.

chief morbid circumstance is the frong catarrhal fever; and, during the last, the attack of a rhoumatic affection, or diarrhea, supervenes, and it is a resumatic affection, or diarrhea, supervenes, and it is a resumatic affection.

CCCCIX. The eruption, like that of the small-pox, first appears on the face and neck, in distinct clusters. As it occupies the rest of the body, it thickens into patches, resembling a thick rash; and, when desquamation ensures, it leaves a white dirty scurf upon the skin.

CCCCX. The prognosis in this disease is determined by the pectoral symptoms, which, if fatal, is on the ninth day. But measles are rarely fatal of themselves, but from the consequences, or secondary affections, which are apt to attack the system from the peculiar nature of their insection.

CCCXI. The matter of measles, then, is a peculiar contagion, affecting but once, and producing strong inflammation, or erysipelatous affection, of the external surface, never tending to suppuration, and very rarely to gangrene.

CCCCXII. The treatment, therefore, confils in counteracting inflammation; but, from the peculiar irritation on the lungs, the application of cold, as in small-pox, would be here improper. A moderate temperature is, on that account, preferred; and the obviating the inflammatory tendency of the morbid cause trusted to venesection, laxatives, and an antiphlogistic course. Though these remedies are indicated in every stage of the disease, they are particularly useful towards the termination, or evanescence, of the eruption; and venesection is looked upon by every practitioner as, a hurtful remedy till the eruption is complete.

adding a frame

CCCCXIII. If no natural diarrheea comes on. which is a critical effort at the termination of the difeafe, laxatives are particularly indicated, from the peculiar fector the stools then acquire; and the operation of laxatives is always attended with a certain relief of fymptoms, and should be continued so long as. dullness and fever remain, till the appetite and spirits return. 121 is statel file a chargon of

A of the W. some to be well have been CCCCXIV. Emollients, during the progress of the difeafe, to leffen the irritation on the lungs, are highly proper; and, towards its termination, even an opiate may be employed with the fame view. Blisters may be occasionally applied when the pectoral symptoms are ur-

CCCCXV. Antimonials are highly useful through the whole of the difease, and will superfede the use of laxatives if directed fo as to affect the intestines.

CCCCXVI. When the preceding difease has been violent in its attack, where the use of the proper means have been omitted, and its attack at the same time has been upon a weakly scrofulous constitution, morbid confequences then arise more serious in their issue than the difeafe itself: these are, perippeumony, ophthalmia, confumption, and dropfy.

CCCCXVII. The first of these attends the sudden retrocession, or premature departure, of the eruption; and it either occasions the difease to prove quickly fatal, or it degenerates into confumption.

CCCCXVIII. The fecond, or ophthalmia, is particularly confined to the eye-lids, which continue for a great length of time fore, swelled, and inflamed. This affection always succeeds an improvident application of cold.

CCCCXIX. The third, or confumption, is also the effect of the same exposure; and the predisposition to this affection is so strong, that every precaution should be used where the smallest tendency to scrosulais discovered in the habit, to avoid it while a child is subjected to the attack of measles.

CCCCXX. The fourth, or dropfy, is rare a sand, when it occurs, it is attended with an enlarged mesentery, and shows the existence of the same scrosulous predisposition already remarked.

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CCCCXXI. The chicken-pox refembles the small-pox fomewhat in its general appearance; but it differs from them in its symptoms, in its progress, and in its duration.

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CCCCXXII. With respect to the first, it is preceded by a slight and uncertain fever never possessing the strong continued form of small-pox.

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which is smaller than that of small-pox, and distinct, fills all at once, and retains its fluid appearance during the whole period of its duration. The whole period of its duration.

continuance never exceeds three or four days; a space too floor for the duration of small-pox.

CCCCXXV. The matter of chicken-pox, like that of fmall-pox, is a specific contagion, attacking but once in life, the action of which has neither powers to produce suppuration, nor yet tendency to gangrene, but occasions merely a clear thin liquor to be effused into the vessels.

CCCCXXVI. From the mildness of the disease, little is necessary in the treatment. A laxative or two is successively repeated on the disappearance of the eruption.

tery, a to move the existence of the lame forefulous specializations are avery, countied a return a WEWENDER

distributed the major that the contract of the

measles are so violent in their attack in the natural form, one out of every eleven dying from the ravages of small pox; and as few estape their attack beyond the age of seven or eight years, various attempts have been formed to induce a more savourable form of them by means of inoculation.

in vol. I. p. 45. and also in vol. II. p. 68. It confides in the introduction of a small quantity of morbid matter through the external surface, so as to affect by its action, in a specific manner, the whole system.

CCCCXXIX. This operation has been practifed in

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a variety of ways, at different times, and in different countries. What we are here chiefly to confider are, the proper period of its application, the course of its mildress, and the circumstances necessary to a fecurity against a future attack.

CCCCXXX. In regard to the first, from a number of experiments it appears that indiculation succeeds best after the first month, and that children often escape the disease when expected to it previous to that period; but, if left to choice, that the minth in tenth month is the most favourable time nomence of the as be welfer

CCCCXXXI. With respect to the mildness of the disease from inoculation, it depends on the operation alone; and, improof of this matter taken from a confluent small pox has theen found to produce a disease equally mild as that from the distinct; kind to This is also verified in inoculation from the plague. The mildness of the disease may be even increased by attention in the performance of the operation; and avoiding, in introducing the lancet, to draw blood.

CCCCXXII. In the last circulastance, or in order to ensure a remedy against suture injection, it is absolutely necessary that the contagion diffect the Tystem In general, and show this effect by the presence of some degree of sever, however slight or short in its duration. Without this, the local effect in the inoculated part is not sufficient; and this general influence of the contagion or sever is enough, even though no apparent local change should follow. "It is," therefore, the want of this general effect on the system that has occasioned the infection of small pox to be received in cases where

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inoculation, at a former period, has been performed; and, wherever no general eruption follows inoculation, the practitioner should draw his opinion against the risk of suture insection more from this general influence or presence of sever than from the apparent local effects in the inoculated part.

CCCCXXXIII. After inceplation, some restriction of dieth is proper, and no animal food stroud be allowed. An occasional laxative may be also interposed; and, when the eruption appears, the same treatment is to be followed as that recommended in the distinct species of small-pox. Vide vol. I. p. 42.

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notine the deleterate be even increased by attention in the grant and grant and

CCCEXXXV. But, not fatisfied with this mildness of the disease which the operation produces, practitioners of late have also joined to it a milder substitute, in the very principle of the infection on contagious virus, by the adoption of the compex, or reactine matter, for the variolous with a substitute of the compex, or reactine

notice of in the former volumes (vol. I. p. 47, and wol. II. p. 69). It arises from a pustule on the under of a cow, in consequence of infection, said to be received from the diseased heel of a horse.

CCCCXXXVII. The appearance of this pustule is commonly of a palish blue, or rather of a colour somewhat approaching to livid, and is surrounded by an erysipelatous inflammation, which terminates frequently in ulceration, producing sever, and a lessened secretion of milk in the animal.

CCCCXXXVIII. Infection from these pushules is next conveyed to those employed in handling the animal; and this infection appears in the form of inflamed spots, like vesications produced by a burn.

CCCCXXXIX. They are most frequent about the joints of the fingers, and at their extremities. They rise in their progress into a circular form, with their edges more elevated than their centre, and of a colour distantly approaching to blue.

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CCCCXL. From this suppuration of the pustules, absorption into the system takes place, and the glands of the axilla swell, attended with quickened pulse, startings, general lassitude, and pains about the loins and limbs; with vomiting, pain of head, and not unfrequently delirium.

CCCCXLI. The duration of these symptoms is from one day to three or four, leaving ulcerations in the primary affected parts, often difficult to heal, and producing sores of a less virulent kind wherever the matter of these primary affected parts touches.

CCCCXLII. No general fymptoms of cutaneous eruption attend this complaint, or are very trifling.

CCCXLIII. The cow-pox affection, then, thus described, forms a certain preventative against the virus of small-pox; and, conveyed by inoculation, produces also a milder disease than inoculation with the virus of this disease.

CCCXLIV. It is performed in the same manner as with the virus of small-pox, by puncture of the arm; and the symptoms take place much in the usual time. On the seventh or eighth day uneasiness is selt in the axilla; this is succeeded by some chilliness, loss of appetite, and head-ach, and some degree of sever for a night.

CCCCXLV. The matter assumes rather more of a dark hue in the pock than that from small-pox; and there is also more of erysipelatous efflorescence.

CCCXLVI. Eruptions rarely appear on the fkin, but are confined merely to the inoculated part: under certain circumstances they do show themselves, but are generally of a mild nature. The termination, however, is usually easy, as in the other inoculation, particularly, it is said, when the matter is taken from those who have had the disease in its mildest form; and that an increasing mildness of this matter seems progressively to take place.

at present very numerous; yet a sufficient interval of time has not as yet elapsed completely to ascertain the point of its acting as a preventative against the virus of small-pox. In the enthusiasm of innovation, facts are

o'ten overlooked, confidered as folitary, or forming but trifling exceptions to a general conclusion. Some of these at present exist, which have been attempted to be explained away: the cause of the virus itself, from the grease of the horse, is now controverted by Dr. Woodville; and we are assaid the progress of time will contradict many other of the high-prized encomiums on the effects and consequences of the disease.

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).

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GCCXLVIII. The fearlet fever, in infancy, is for the most part of the typhoid form, with or without an affection of the throat, and always marked by a rofy efflorescence of the skin.

CCCXLIX. This difease we formerly considered in a general way, in vol. I. p. 494; It begins with the usual symptoms of languor, debitity, pain of head, and hurried circulation. The eyes are particularly affected, with stiffness of the neck, succeeded by affection of the throat; and these symptoms may be considered as being diagnostics of the disease till the efflorescence shows itself, which is on the second or third day generally, first on the sace, neck, and breast.

CCCL. The symptoms of fever at this period confiderably increase, particularly the pain of the head, with something of a comatose state. The tongue changes from the usual white appearance of sever to a scarlet red; but, about the fifth day, some remission

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appears, and, the eruption decreasing, disappears about the seventh.

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pression that succeed sever are then experienced; and some weeks expire before health is restored.

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CCCCLII. In the treatment of this fever the indications formed are, to counteract the general febrile state of the system, and to obviate the local affection of the throat.

CCCCLIII. The first is regulated by the violence of symptoms, and the greater or less tendency discovered to a putrid termination. Whenever the disease is epidemic, the typhoid form constantly exists; and then the bark, wine, and antiseptics, become the chief remedies. The bark is best exhibited in a liquid form, and its tendency to purge counteracted, when necessary, by opium. When, on the contrary, the disease is specially faline draughts and antimonials may be trusted to.

all times, frequent fyringing with mucilaginous gargles, rendered active by acids or other antifeptics, as tincture of myrrh, inake-root, or fpirit of ammonia; and the frequency of doing is of great confequence in early infancy.

ccccLV. When much swelling attends this affection of the throat, blifters, being then indicated, may be applied. 1

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ccclvi. The affection of the throat is fometimes known to increase as the efflorescence decays, and even to assume a gangrenous appearance; but this appearance separates without any eschar being thrown off.

CCCLVII. The disease, on its departure, is frequently succeeded by anasarca; but this, in infants, is very partial, and soon yields to the common means of purging.

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fecmay CCCCLVIII. The prognosis in this disease, in infancy, is less favourable than in adults; but our opinion must be regulated by the apparent putrescent tendency; for, at this early period of life, a number of children sink under it.

Miliary Fever (Miliaria).

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CCCCLIX. The miliary fever is a difease rarely attacking children, unless epidemic; and then it is diffinguished by the usual symptoms, as in other cases.

CCCCLX. These symptoms are, sever, with much itching of the skin, and profuse perspiration, which terminates in a measle-like eruption, and remission of symptoms, on the third or sourth day. The eruption, however, varies its appearance in different cases, at times forming small pimples, of a pellucid appearance, called crystallines; and at times appearing in long red spots, resembling the scarlet sever.

CCCCLXI. During the period of eruption the feverish fymptoms continue with fome violence; and no proper or continued remission occurs till the eruption begins to dry.

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CCCLXII. The treatment here is similar to that in typhus, of which it partakes. Wine should be exhibited in the form of white wine whey, or mixed with the food. Cordials, as the confectio aromatica, the camphorated mixture, volatile alkali, compound spirit of vitriolic æther, and even blisters, will be indicated by the degree of debility; and, where real putrescent symptoms appear, the bark may be had recourse to.

CCCLXIII. The prime viæ are to be kept clear by rhubarb or glyfters, the fituation of the child kept cool, and cold acidulated drinks the only beverage allowed.

Contagious Chronic Eruptions.

Scald Head (Tinca).

CCCLXIV. Tinea confifts in a scaly eruption of the skin of the head or hairy sclap. It is attended with various degrees of acrimony, and becomes accordingly more or less insectious in its nature.

CCCCLXV. It arises from an obstruction of the small glands at the roots of the hair, which, passing into ulceration, produce, by the acrimony of their contents, the common form of the disease.

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CCCCLXVI. In directing the cure of this affec-

dered; and in every case it is to be held that it exists merely as a topical affection, and is to be chiefly removed by topical means.

CCCLXVII. When the disease is incipient, simply stimulating the vessels of the part, so as to restore their circulation, will be sufficient; and, for this purpose, the sulphur ointment, with a proportion of g or mustard-slour, will answer, rubbed in once or twice a day.

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the head may be first bathed with the saponaceous or tobacco lotion twice a day, and the scabs then anointed with the ointment of nitrated &.

CCCLXIX. When the scurs, besides being general, are thick and rise high, the head must be first close shaved, then washed with a solution of soap and the pitch ointment, with a proportion of hellebore powder rubbed in warm for a long time; and it is then to be covered with a wax cap. On the hairs separating they are to be removed, when a new growth will take place. The repeated application of blisters will have the same effect.

CCCLXX. When the eruption is somewhat of a dry chronic nature, mild alteratives may be exhibited internally, as preparations of sulphur or &, with the decoction of the woods. When the difficulty lies in the extraction of the hair, the pitch-plaster, or the application of lime, will remove it.

CCCCLXXI. In most cases of tines, especially when

extensive, an iffue or seton in the nape of the neck is useful.

CCCCLXXII. Simple scursiness of the head, independent of disease, often takes place from dirtiness; and even without this, at times, as an effect of teething.

CCCLXXIII. Combing and washing are the only means here necessary; and these may be affisted by anointing the head occasionally with cream when dry; or, if moist, mixed with arquebusade water.

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Itch (Pfora, Scabies).

CCCLXXIV. This difease we already considered in vol. I. p. 221: it is chiefly introduced here to remark some peculiarities in its treatment in infancy.

CCCCLXXV. In no case should the cure ever be trusted to external means without the exhibition of internal remedies. Sulphur and mercurials are the chief means of cure. The true or contagious itch yields readily to the former: when it does not, the disease is more of a mixed or spurious nature, and may then be attacked by mercurials, to which an alterative decoction should be joined.

Shingles (Herpes).

CCCLXXVI. The herpes, or shingles, is of two kinds; the miliaris, or ring-worm, and the exedens.

described in vol. I. p. 220. It is attended with confiderable itching, and is often also of a critical nature, and connected somewhat with a general affection of the system.

CCCLXXVIII. From its general appearance, especially on parts exposed, as the hands and face, its removal becomes absolutely necessary, and it generally yields to the use of stimulant and astringent applications, as an infusion of galls, a paste of ink with mustard flour, spirit of wine; saturnine applications in lotion or liniment, white vitriol ointments, or ointments with calcined zinc or nitrated mercury.

CCCLEXIX. The fecond, or more virulent form, is properly a species of ulcer, and is to be treated first with astringent or saponaceous washes, then tried with nitrated mercury in liniment; but, failing the efficacy of these means, the fores may be touched with causic.

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ployed internally during this local treatment. blide and

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Venereal Disease of Infancy (Lues Infantum).

CCCCLXXXI. The venereal disease of infancy we formerly treated in vol. I. p. 178; but not in the full manner the importance of the subject requires; we shall therefore enter upon it here at large.

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CCCCLXXXII. The lues of infancy we find generally displays itself first about the genitals and nates; more rarely it attacks the face, breaft, and lower extremities. Its appearance in these situations is first in the form of copper-coloured puffules, fimilar to what distinguish the second stage of the constitutional diseafe in the adult. These pustules spread, and the body is covered with an appearance from them of what are commonly named fcorbutic spots. Instead of pustules, however, it is frequently observed in the form of livid blotches. Whichever of these appearances it assumes, it continues to spread about the face, eye-brows, chin, &c. having the same appearance as when recovering from the confluent small-pox. The mouth also comes internally to be affected; and here it displays an appearance similar to aphthæ. These change into fores, and gradually spread backwards to the fauces, and forwards to the lips and nostrils; occasioning stoppage of the nose, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms attending an impeded action of these parts. The nurse's nipples then begin to turn raw, and to assume the appearance of chancre; and in this way the disease is transmitted from the child. With time, the body of the child becomes wholly covered with ulcerations; but, before arriving at this height, the constitutional difease generally displays itself on the nurse by ulcerations of the throat.

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CCCCLXXXIII. The eyes and the ears of the child become also, in the progress of the malady, confiderably affected by matter forming in these parts; and in process of time, if the disease is not removed, bectic symptoms coming on prove fatal. The affection of the eyes is very characteristic of this species of lues, and has been particularly remarked by the physicians of the Venereal Hospital for Children in Paris.

eccelexxxiv. The time at which the disease appears in children is most frequently in ten days or a fortnight after birth: and, previous to this, the child is apparently healthy, and the skin clear and smooth. At other times, however, it is coeval with birth, or appears much earlier.

CCCCLXXXV. From this description, the peculiarities that may be remarked in this species of lues are;

- 1. With respect to its different appearance; and,
- 2. The mode of infection.

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CCCCLXXXVI. The chief circumstances in which it differs from the constitutional disease of the adult are;

- 1. In showing a specific attraction to the genital parts, independent of the mode of introduction.
 - 2. In displaying no primary action; and,
- 3. In discovering no tendency at first to affect the throat.

CCCCLXXXVII. The cause of the first of these cannot be explained; and all possons, we find, possess a specific attraction to particular parts.

CCCOLXXXVIII. With respect to the second, even at times in the adult there is very little primary operation of the virus, as in the lymphatic change; and we

find that excess of secretion in parts diminishes the action of the virus on its introduction. In the sectus and in childhood, the activity of the lymphatics is not equal to what is observed afterwards; and the larger vessels possess then more power. Hence we suppose, that from the excess of sluids in the habit of the sectus, and the small activity of the lymphatics, the virus may be introduced without any local effects, till it is determined by receiving a new stimulus from the force of the circulation to the parts it attacks.

CCCCLXXXIX. The third circumstance, or its small tendency to affect the throat at first, may be explained by observing, that though between the genital organs and the throat there prevails a remarkable sympathy, as allowed by all authors, yet this does not take place till the genital organs become fitted for executing their proper offices, as displayed by the changes they receive at the age of puberty. Till the age of puberty, then, there is no particular irritation on these glands to produce this sympathy, while the natural determination of the circulation being to the skin, the disease therefore appears chiefly here.

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CCCCXC. The mode of infection in this case is a subject attended with some difficulties; and we consider it as derived either from the male or seroale.

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CCCCXCI. The first of these is perhaps the rarest; but that the semen may be conveyed to the uterus in a vitiated state, by accidental contamination in its passage through the urethra, is not to be doubted. How it afterwards acts, it is impossible to explain; yet the fast

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is sufficiently certain, that children are every day born with appearances similar to lues, where no taint ever prevailed in the habit of the mother, and where, therefore, we have reason to suppose the original stamina, at the time of impregnation, received some morbid change.

CCCCXCII. The fecond mode of infection, or from the female, is by far the most frequent; and it may be communicated here, either,

1. By the virus circulating in the general mass; and determined, without affecting the mother, through the circulation of the placenta, to the child.

2. By contamination in its passage through the vagina at delivery; or,

3. By fackling from an erofion of the nurse's nip-

CCCCXCIII. The first of these is considered by Mr. Hunter as barely probable; but it is a known fact, that the contagion of small-pox has been conveyed to the feetus without affecting the parent; and we have reason, therefore, to suppose, that other contagions may be conveyed in a similar way. We admit, at the same time, that it is not a constant effect, as contagions affecting the mother seem also often escaped by the feetus; yet where the virus exists in the circulation of the parent, from the increased determination to the uterus favouring its deposition, it may be communicated in this way.

CCCCXCIV. From this reasoning, then, we conclude, that where a child is born with symptoms of lues, as described, or rickets appear soon after birth; or where a woman repeatedly miscarries, without any evident cause, about the fixth or seventh month, and the child is expelled dead or in a putrid state; or if the motion of the child formerly felt ceases at that period, though it is retained for the nine months, being then born in the former state; or, if living, so shrivelled and emaciated in every part as to bear the marks of old age-an appearance strongly remarked by the physicians of the Venereal Hospital for Children at Paris; in all these cases, the infection has either been communicated from the father, or in this way. But as other, infections, it was remarked, are not always communicated in this way, though existing in the system, of the mother, it is therefore most probably owing to the father; and the removal of infection in him alone is to be confidered as the only means of preferving the future offspring, or guarding against those hereditary affections to which they appear fubjected.

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CCCCCCV. The second mode of infection, or by the vagina in its passage at delivery, is more frequent than the former. It was first taken notice of by Dr. Hunter; who remarked, that the disease did not appear till ten days or a fortnight, for the most part, after birth; in which period the virus had time to be fully introduced into the system. The inactive state in which the virus frequently remains in the vagina strongly favours this opinion: and hence, even where no venereal symptom can be traced in the mother, we find that the sætus often discovers the infection soon after birth; and that, by putting the mother sold so a mercurial course, the disease may in a

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future delivery be prevented. Dr. Swediauer has fupposed, that in this way alone the venereal disease can be conveyed to the fœtus, if we may make any conclufion from what he delivers; for he has doubted, whether the disease has ever appeared in children at birth, Of this, however, there have been many infrances. Wherever, therefore, the child has been born with marks of infection, the mother should not be put on a mercurial course unless the suckles, as the infection is probably derived from the father folely. Where, again, the difease does not appear for some time after birth; or the period mentioned in the history, it is then to be confidered as owing to the virus derived from the mother. and a mercurial course recommended to her. It is a matter, indeed, of the utmost importance, to be able to detect to which of the parties the infection of the child is owing, as it is only by this we can be able with certainty to effect a cure. It is often attended with confiderable difficulty, and can only be known from the previous history of the patient; but as this, in the case of the female, we can hardly learn, (for delicacy forbids fuch an inquiry,) we can only judge from the time of appearance, and other circumstances in the infection of the child. On this account, indeed, it will be generally most proper that both parties are put on a course . of medicine; and in such situations, as the infection is chiefly communicated by the genitals, particular attention ought to be paid to their fate.

CCCXCVI. The last way in which we mentioned infection can be conveyed to the child, is by means of the nurse; and to determine whether the contagion is received in this way is sometimes pretty difficult. If,

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however, the first by mytom on the child is the aphthous appearance of the mouth, there is great suspicion of it; for we find, that this affection of the mouth does not occur for some time when the infection is not received from the nipple. And fome authors have even alleged, in proof of this, that if mercury is given immediately to the child, on the first marks of the difease, no infection will often be conveyed to the nurse, as the progress of the disease is thus stopped, and the affection of the mouth prevented. The character of the nurse, her connections, and the examining her state of health at the time, will be able to give fome farther information, and particularly if her own child has been fill born; or, if alive, whether there are any marks on it of the prefent difeate, or whether the woman fuckling it has any affection of her breaft. The nipple, alfo, of the nurse herfelf, is always here more or less affected, though it is at times to flight as hardly to bear detection; yet, without this, we conceive that the difeafe could not be communicated, as no matter could be formed to produce the contagion; and we know, that the milk itself is entirely free from the disease. Where, again, the difease is communicated from the child to the nume, the Hippie of the numbe becomes fwelled and raw, finall veficles appear on it, which degenerate into changes; and thele are fucceeded fometimes by an eryfipelatous eruption, fimilar to herpes, on the breast itself; but more frequently the neighbouring glands of the axilla swell, and the lymphatics are felt from the feat of the infection in the nipple towards it in the form of a ftraightened cord; and the difeate, being thus introduced, foon discovers itself by the same appearances which attend its constitutional operation in

the adult, though it often here displays a virulence uncommon to what is observed where it is first introduced by a primary action on the genital system: and several most lamentable instances are to be met with in different publications of the effects of venereal infection communicated in this way.

CCCCXCVII. Having thus pointed out the circumflances which diffinguish this difease in children, and the various ways in which the infection may be conveyed, we proceed, in the last place, to consider the method of cure.

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CCCCXCVIII. By many authors; the venereal difeafe in children has been confidered as incurable. This is, however, by no means the case: and those acquainted with practice will find it the reverle; for it yields much more readily to the use of mercury than in the adult. Children, however, are more easily cured before than after weaning; and those born with the disease are more difficult to cure than those who receive the infection at birth, or afterwards from the nurse. It is also to be remarked, that from the calculations of the physicians attending the Venereal Hospital for Children near Paris, it appears that a greater proportion of infected children furvive childhood than of healthy children entrafted to the care of common THE FILL WAS CLUB UP IN MORNING THE THE nurfes.

are two ways of exhibiting mercury; either by giving it to the number of the child.

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D. In giving it to the nurse, we are less sensible of its operation; and, before her fluids are impregnated, there is danger of the child finking under the disease. From the experiments of the late Dr. Young, it was found even difficult to impregnate the milk; and the cure succeeding in this way he has attributed rather to the mercurial atmosphere in which the child, from fleeping with the nurse, and by being kept constantly in her arms, is confined. This difficulty, however, of impregnating the milk is denied by another author; who observes, that, by evaporating a quantity of it, it generally possesses fo much mercury as to bear detection. But as it is often difficult to procure a nurse who will undertake the task of suckling such children; and the mother, if diseased herself, should never be allowed to do it; it has been proposed to impregnate with mercury the milk of other animals, and in this state give it to the child. Thus, in Van Rosenstein's treatife, we find directions for clearing the fkin of a goat of its hair, and rubbing it with mercurial ointment, which is to be performed in the fame manner as in the common method by frictions; when, its fluids coming to be loaded with the remedy, it will thus be conveyed in an easy and fafe manner to the child.

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DI. The exhibition of mercury to the child itself is a practice now more generally followed; and as a very flight irritation from it is here sufficient to effect a cure, in order that this irritation may not be too strong, those preparations are to be preferred which have a tendency to pass off by the bowels, by which any excess of irritation is prevented; and, from the quantity of suids in the infantine state, this evacuation, unless

carried far, is not attended with that debility which follows fo remarkably any increased discharges in the adult. Children possess at the same time, though thus susceptible of the slightest irritation, little tendency to falivation; which would show, that the lymphatic syftem is not in the same state of activity as afterwards. As a proof of the small tendency they possess to falivation, a case used to be mentioned by the late Dr. Young, of Edinburgh, where 12 doses of calomel were given to be used in 12 days; by mistake, however, the whole number was used in 6, and the child was much relieved, though not the smallest symptoms of falivation appeared. In support of what was mentioned, that a very flight irritation will cure the disease in children, we find that the guaiac, and the other woods which in this climate have little effect on the adult, frequently perform a cure here.

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DII. The preparations of mercury commonly employed in this case are, the calomel, and Van Swiesten's solution. The former of these is generally exhibited in the quantity of a grain every night; and, after fix or eight doses, a sensible amendment is perceived. The same dose is then repeated at the distance of every second night; and, in twelve days longer, the disease is commonly removed. Where the solution, again, is employed, thirty drops make a sufficient dose, and it should be given in milk. The same rules are to be observed in continuing it as with the calomel, and the same success may be expected. It is the favourite remedy of Van Rosenstein in the venereal complaints of children; and, wherever given in an increased dose.

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DIII. Scrofula is very various in its appearance, and extended in its feat. Its primary symptom is the swelling of the symphatic glands, ending in ulceration: this ulceration extends it to other parts; and, in its progress, the whole of the system appears to take on the morbid state.

DIV. The previous symptoms of this disease are, often, a peculiar look about the eye, and a remarkable thickness of the upper lip; frequently, also, an enlarged belly.

the way of which was not then there is very files.

DV. If not originally induced by it, the cause of this malady is often at least brought into action by preceding disease, or that state of debility which preceding disease. Heace it is known to follow small-pox and measles, hooping dough, and teething.

s DVI. Scrofula feldom appears before the age of two years and it also departs, in its external forms, at the age of puberty. The period, therefore, which fueceeds teething, and precedes puberty, is the distinguishing era of its attack.

DVIL The causes of ferenula are fill uncer-

the apparent flate of confliction flows equally a debility and laxness of the solids. These faults will naturally be increased by accidental circumstances. Hence we find the disease most prevalent in a cold damp situation, and increased by whatever deprives the body of its due nourishment, or conveys it of an improper kind.

DVIII. The prognosis in fcrosula is determined in general by its particular form. The external species are feldom attended with danger, unless the ulcerations are very extensive: the internal forms, again, are generally fatal. The disappearance, also, of the disease, in any particular form, does not secure against a future attack.

DIX. The general treatment is also regulated by the fame circumstances.

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erind DX. The swelling in the first stage will frequently yield to local stimulants, as slight inercurial friction, so as so pass through the glands: sumigations, also, with sulphurated mercury, discutients of various kinds, as taken notice of in vol. II. p. 435, particularly a strong solution of camphor in oil. When these means fail, suppuration should then be induced as quickly as possible by a suppurative cataplasm, or a blister, and even electricity to the part, with the use of stimulants internally.

DXI. When ulceration has once taken place, the employment of the tonic plan becomes highly ne-

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cessary, occasionally interposing neutral salts, and joining to the internal tonics the use of sea-bathing. This treatment, however, is only suited to the milder forms of the disease, and is farther detailed in vol. I. p. 185, and in vol. II. p. 117 and 149. The particular treatment of internal scrosula requires a more special detail.

Watery Head (Hydrocephalus).

DXII. Hydrocephalus, or the watery head, is a difease peculiar to infancy. It is of two kinds; the external and internal. The former is generally coeval with birth, or precedes it: the latter, however, is most frequent in its occurrence, and generally fatal in its termination.

External.

of the fluid is the furface of the brain. Such children are often still-born; but it frequently appears immeately after birth, and in this-case the treatment should be trusted to a frequent application of blisters, placed so as to affect the different sinuses, especially the longitudinal one, and to promote a discharge from that situation so as to remove the internal accumulation; and life is often protracted till the head acquires a most ponderous and unwieldy size.

DXIV. Though some instances of cure may happen from this plan, the disease is in general fatal.

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DXV. In the internal hydrocephalus, the deposition of the fluid takes place in the ventricles.

DXVI. This disease is distinguished by pain of head, across the brow, accompanied with nausea, sickness, and other disorder of the animal functions, without any evident cause, and sudden in their attack; variable state of pulse; constant slow sever; and, in the advanced stage of the disease, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with a tendency to a comatose state.

DXVII. The disease is almost peculiar to children, chiefly to those of a scrofulous habit. Its attacks are seldom known to extend beyond the sourceenth year.

DXVIII. It has been divided into three stages, in its progress.

DXIX. The first is marked by loss of appetite, and a degree of melancholy and uneafiness, without the child being able to fix on any particular symptom. Pain in the head is next felt, especially above the eyes, and in a direction betwixt the temples. This tensive pain gradually extends, and is at last felt more particularly in the arm and leg of one side. The affections of stomach next commence, and alternate with the pain and uneafiness of the head. The febrile symptoms, though pretty constant, are milder in the morning, but suffer always an evening exacerbation. Vamiling occasion-

ally occurs, but costiveness is a leading symptom: the tongue is little affected, except towards the end, when it assumes a scarlet colour, and sometimes becomes aphthous. As the disease advances, all the symptoms of hectic are conspicuous: and, during the whole disease, the child shows a strong propensity to the bed, or a defire to avoid being moved.

DXX. In the fecond stage, a remarkable alteration takes place in the pulle, which becomes flow and heavy. The difease also is strongly marked by the state of the eyes, and a dilatation of the pupil is observable; sometimes even double vision prevails. The child also screams out without being able to assign a cause, and his sleep is in general disturbed.

DXXI. In the third stage, the pulse returns again to the febrile state, becoming uncommonly quick and variable; and convulsive symptoms take place. Though the disease generally proceeds in the manner described, yet sometimes it is sudden in its attack.

DXXII. Our opinion in this difease is always unfavourable; and, wherever recovery has taken place, we have reason to think the physician has been mistaken in the malady. It is most frequent in its attack from two to ten years.

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DXXIII. Diffections here show different morbid appearances of the brain; most commonly there is from four to six ounces of serous essuition within it; at other times the organ appears, as it were, gorged with blood; collections, allo, of a viscid tenacious matter, have been

found in cysts upon the external surface of the brain; and tumors attached to its substance.

DXXIV. In the treatment of the disease, three indi-

r. To relieve the urgent fymptoms, particularly those of the head.

2. To discharge the contained fluid; and,

3. To restore the habit impaired by the disease when the former are successful.

DXXV. The first is effected by topical bleeding, with leeches applied to the temples, or from the jugular vein; which may be followed by the use of blisters, or the formation of issues, while the symptoms of tickness and vomiting will be alleviated by the faline julap and absorbents, to which the addition of an opiate may be occasionally made.

DXXVI. The fecond indication is to be chiefly accomplished by the use of mercury, either in the form of calomel, given in small doses, or by unction applied as near as possible to the seat of the disease, or about the head.

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DXXVII. The same has been also attempted by diurerics, though less successfully, as the foxglove, cream of tartar, &c.

DXXVIII. The third confifts in the use of tonics, the best of which is the cold bath and the bark.

DXXIX. From the incurable nature of hydrocepholos,

its prevention becomes an object of peculiar importance. Hence has been recommended the early introduction of an issue in the head, in all cases of predisposition.

Mesenteric Fever (Febris Mesenterica):

DXXX. Mesenteric sever is most common in its attacks from the age of three or four years. It is irregular in its paroxysms, occasionally remitting, and at other times entirely intermitting. It is attended with loss of appetite, swelled belly, pain of bowels, daily attacking, and alternating with periods of ease, and some days it is entirely absent. The child sensibly falls off; it cannot walk, if formerly able to do it; and inclines to lie much in one posture, from the languor and debility induced; a general flaccidity and paleness of countenance is conspicuous; and, in the progress of the disease, the mesenteric affection becomes visible, by the increased fize of belly, its hardness, and pain.

DXXXI. From this period the hectic is constant, and little remission occurs. There prevails much thirst, and a feetid breath. A feetid frothy diarrhea supervenes, which proves fatal; or the child, without this, is cut off by a gradual wasting, without any strong aggravated symptoms.

DXXXII. This disease rarely occurs after the age of eight or ten; but it is very frequent before this period, and is promoted by all the complaints of childhood, which render active the scrosulous predisposition.

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DXXXIII. The treatment of the disease varies somewhat according to its different stages.

DXXXIV. In the first stage, the chief symptoms are slow belly, recurring abdominal pain, and intermittent sever. These symptoms are counteracted by first opening the bowels, and then beginning a course of calomel, in small doses, given every other day, and alternated with neutral salts. On the remission of sever, some light chalybeate, or other tonic, is then to be employed.

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DXXXV. The second stage, again, when the abdominal affection is more permanent, is marked by similar emaciation of the extremities, as well as the increased abdominal size, and by a loss of colour and general hectic state. In this state the treatment depends entirely on resolution of the swelling, and which has chiefly been attempted by mercury and steel. Mercury, in this stage, has been often introduced by friction, joined with volatile liniment; and this or calomel, is the best form, or else by clyster, as recommended by some writers. At any rate, friction is well adapted as an auxiliary means to the relief of this disease, and should be employed daily, joined with stimulating plasters or oils.

DXXXVI. During the progress of the mercurial course, the occasional interposition of neutral salts should take place; and the mercurial may be also joined with a parcetic, as the cicuta.

DXXXVII. If the symptoms yield to these means,

confequences of the preceding affection; and the best with this view are the bark, steel, and cold bathing. Both the bark and steel should be given in a shuid state; the former in decostion, the latter as a chalf beate water decided are considered beate water of the product of the beate water as a chalf beate water of the product of t

DXXXVIII. Besides medicine, diet here claims a chief consideration. All coarse diet is pernicious: the lightest and most neuritious should be employed, and all fat and greasy aliments avoided.

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DXXXIX. Hectic fever may be termed the general and fatal termination of all protracted complaints both in infancy and age: it is, therefore, entirely symptomatic, and can hardly be disjoined from the particular complaints with which it is present and connected.

DXL. In infancy, however, fome species of hectic are found to terminate in health, and particularly that from worms or teething. Here recovery frequently takes place beyond the idea of hope, and that fo rapidly as to bear no proportion with the preceding period of illness. In forming a prognosis, therefore, on the termination of the infantine disease, much caution is often necessary.

DXLI. For the treatment of hectic, in infancy, the particular nature of the primary disease must be the leading direction. Attention must also be paid to the

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To so in the particular forms, and such as the relation of the conditions of the particular of the particular of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions, and gradually extends to every part of the conditions, in not interrupted by fone favourable circum (single Notes of the condition) or in the particular freetings.

DXLIII. This disease we already described in vol. I. p. 183. At is evidently, from its history and the period of its first appearance; the product of refinement, and the effect of that artificial mode of life the progress of civilisation has introduced. etangivni of 1111/1XI

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DXA.IV. It is found particularly to follow bad mainagement, as exposure to could and wet, and is weak watery diet. Hence it is more frequent in the lower than in the higher orders to hiften its appearance, also, is reftenable effection preciding complaints exhausting the vigouit of the confliction; and its is alleged to be the frequent confequence of hereditary different in the father, or long-continued veneral complaints.

a. By the use of tonics, especially those of an africation of the control of the

ture of the difease, then commences; and they gradually swell and soften, so that little deposition takes place of their earthy part. This swelling is most remarkable at their joints, and gradually extends to every part of the bony system, if not interrupted by some favourable circumstance in the change of constitution, or in the particular treatment.

DXLVI. With this state of the offeous parts there prevails a quick feeble pulse, an early decay of the teeth, which rot and fall out, and a premature understanding for the age of the child.

DXLVII. Our opinion, as to life, is generally favourable in this disease; for, though the appearances are so unpromising, the disease seldom proves statal.

DXLVIII. To invigorate the system is certainly the leading indication of cure, and that chiefly by increasing the deposition of earthy matter which seems deficient in the bony system. This is done in three ways:

portion of animal food prevails; or elfe, where vegetable food is used, by employing it in most stimulant forms.

2. By the use of tonics, especially those of an astringent nature, as the chaly beates and bank, premising and alternating their exhibition with an occasional emetic or likestive, of a warm stimulant nature. No goding large

is. By the application of the external means of exer-

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the more fluid parts, and to give firmness and confiftency to the folids.

DXLIX. The friction should here follow the cold bathing, and be joined with some of the stimulant oils to assist its effect, as the skate oil, which has been highly commended.

DL. In very young children, the cold bathing has been directed to confift merely of dashing the face occafionally with cold water, in a gentle manner, so as to occasion an exertion of its muscles; or to wrap the extremities round with cold clothes, dipped in spirits and water.

DLI. In a certain time, by regimens alone, the disease is recovered; and that often without the use of medicine at all.

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Difficulty of Urine, with Mucous Discharge. (Ischuria Mucosa.)

DLII. A mucous discharge from the bladder, or a species of ischuria, is frequent in infancy, during the period of teething and the progress of different inflammatory affections.

DLIII. This affection is marked by pain in the discharge of urine, a frequent defire to void it, or with pain on the first attempt. The urine itself displays also a morbid state, being either mixed with a thick mucus, or tinged with blood; or it shows small coar

gula, intermixed with the discharge, that fall to the bottom.

of a delicate irritable habit. It differs from that of age merely in its being less violent in its symptoms, and therefore admitting more speedy relief.

DLV. This affection, though alarming in appearance, is merely of a temporary nature, and generally yields in a few weeks, on removal of its primary cause.

DLVI. The cure is to be attempted at first by diluents and emollients, in order to lessen the action of the irritating cause, or the urine itself on the organ. When these fail, and the first stage of inflammation is passed, tonics, restringents, balfamics, and alkalies, will be all found essectual, on different occasions, in completing a cure.

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DLVII. Should the difease prove recurrent after being once cured, it has been known to yield to the golden rod, in infusion, in moderate doses. A ILIO

Suppression of Urine (Ischuria Renalis).

period of teetning and the progress of different ordans-

mid ni ning and heart more in the second of the creticity, is known to occur, though a fare difease, in infancy; and the want of accumulation, or pain in the lower part of the belly, marks it from this cause.

DLIX. It is preceded by some fever, generally slight, and attended with diarrhea and vomiting of a bilious nature: a suppression or diminished excretion of urine then comes on, which gradually increases for twenty-four hours, when the child is unexpectedly cut off.

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DLX. The cause of this disease appears, by dissection, to be inflammation, and its consequences. The seat of it is found to be the mesentery, from the latter communicating to the kidneys.

DLXI. The treatment must be directed entirely to obviate inflammation, by the application of leeches to the belly, a blister to the facrum, and the repeated use of the warm bath, with occasional laxatives and diuretics of a cooling nature interposed. In spite of these means, however, the disease will prove generally satal.

Stone (Calculus).

DLXII. The stone is a disease particularly common to infancy, more so even than to adults. In the form of gravel, the symptoms are generally slight, and yield to some gentle emollient laxative, to dilution, or to some mild alkali.

DLXIII. If much pain should attend this complaint, the warm bath or an opiate will be then proper, though they are seldom required. For more information on this disease, vide vol. II. p. 304.

Vol. IV.

Incontinence of Urine.

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DLXIV. This is feldom, in infancy, a primary difease; but a consequence of some other, as an affection of the bladder or spine. It is at times attended with violent gonorrhæa.

DLXV. One species of it, however, requires to be noticed, which takes place only in sleep. This often continues for years during the growing state, but is generally removed before the period of manhood.

DLXVI. The general treatment of this diforder must be regulated by its cause.

DLXVII. In the acute species of it, blisters to the facrum, and the use of tincture of cantharides in some soft emulsion, will often succeed; or astringents, as the catechu, bark, G. Kino, white vitriol, and some of the balsams.

DLXVIII. In the chronic species, abstinence from fluid diet at night, dashing the parrs with cold water, and the use of the cold bath, are in general the best temporary means.

Excessive Thirst (Polydipsia)

DLXIX. Polydipfia, or excessive thirst, has occurred in some few instances as an idiopathic disease of infancy. th

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DLXX. It is attended with a discharge of urine equal to the excess of fluid drank; and the urine is of the same pale watery appearance as when the fluid is received.

DLXXI. This complaint is marked by no peculiar fymptom, except lassitude of the extremities. It ends, however, at times, in glandular affections, and atrophy.

DLXXII. During its continuance, the appetite is little impaired; but the withholding the fluids is attended with a nervous affection, rising at times to the height of convulsion.

DLXXIII. In adults the fame difease has been known to succeed fevers, and to continue for life.

DLXXIV. Little satisfactory can be offered respecting the treatment. A morbid state, connected with weakness, in cases of adult polydipsia, evidently exists whether, therefore, tonics may be employed, or opening the skin, or any other secretion that may be diminished, experience can only determine.

DLXXV. In infancy, the cure will perhaps be best trusted to time.

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Inflamed Eyes (Ophthalmia):

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DLXXVI. Children, at birth, are very subject to ophthalmia, which varies in its degree, obstinacy, and ex-

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curred of intent. From the appearance of the discharge, three species of it are noticed, viz. the blood-shot, watery, and purulent.

DLXXVII. The first is of little consequence, as well as a slight inflammation appearing for the three or four first days after birth. The use of a gentle astringent wash, and additional heat by a stannel cap, is sufficient to remove it.

DLXXVIII. The fecond, or the proper ophthalmia, is marked by general inflammation of the eye as in adults, a thin acrid discharge, and incapacity to bear the light.

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DLXXIX. Its progress is various, and its duration uncertain. On getting well, it is liable suddenly to recur, without any evident cause. It is relieved by diarrhea, and seems often to alternate with affections of the bowels. When attended with much obstinacy and frequent recurrence, it seems connected with a scrosulous disposition.

DLXXX. In its treatment, the common means of obviating inflammation are to be applied; and if not yielding to gentle astringent washes, with attention to the state of the bowels, the application of a leech to the temple, or a blister on the back, will remove the height of the inflammation. When frequently recurring, and becoming somewhat of a chronic nature, an astringent or mercurial liniment, inserted every night betwixt the angles of the eye, will cure it.

DLXXXI. It is more the recurrence of the disease than the present obstinacy of the fit that renders this affection so troublesome.

DLXXXII. The third, or purulent species, is a more serious disease, and is chiefly distinguished by the extent of swelling and the discharge.

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DLXXXIII. The period of its appearance is either immediately at birth, or a few days after. No apparent cause precedes it, and it proceeds with rapidity either to destroy the eye entirely, or to impair the fight of it.

DLXXXIV. The treatment here depends on the most active means of obviating inflammation that the infant-ine state admits, by a loose belly, the application of a leech, and even scarification of conjunctiva in certain cases, and the application of blisters to the back, nape of the neck, or behind the ears, which are to be kept open; in the last situation, as a perpetual drain. The eyelids themselves should be prevented from adhering, by inserting some greasy matter occasionally betwixt them; and at night Goulard's ointment should be applied, with an astringent poultice above, or compresses dipped in an astringent solution.

DLXXXV. The extent of these first means must be regulated by circumstances of the age and apparent strength of constitution. When complete relief is not received from them, they must give place in the progress of the disorder, or as it passes into a chronic

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ftate, to stimulating applications, in the form of wash

DLXXXVI. The best of the former is the aqua camphorata, in the proportion 3i. to 3ii. of sluid, used by injecting a few drops frequently into the eyes, or washing the lids with it. The same may be done with the tinct. opii, diluted in the same way.

DLXXXVII. The principal form of ointment here is the nitrated mercury, which may be lowered in firength, and applied at night to the lids.

DLXXXVIII. The progress of this complaint occafions various degrees of derangement in the structure of the eye, from simple thickening of parts to a total obliteration.

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DLXXXIX. In many instances, though not always, this affection is found to partake of a venereal nature, as described under that disease, p. 121; and, in these cases, the instanmation would seem equally active as that which has been known to succeed retropulsed gonorrhoea. When, from its obstinacy, this cause is suspected, and no other venereal symptom attends to elucidate it, small doses of calomel may be exhibited; or the sarsa in powder, given in pap, or Ward's white drop, or a solution of corrosive. If these remedies give relief, there can then be no doubt of its cause.

Film or Speck (Leucoma).

DXC. This disease has been treated at large elsewhere (vol. II. p. 189). In children, as in adults, it is most frequent in a scrosulous constitution; and arises as a consequence of essusion during the progress of inflammation.

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DXCI. At this time of life it is more ready to yield to the application of remedies; and various flimulants, cautiously employed and persevered in for some months, have at last effected a cure. The remedies are, the aqua cupri ammon. in a drop or two, injected twice or thrice a day; the corrosive solution, or the nitrated ointment. The great point in their use is to regulate the extent of the inflammation.

Cataratt (Cataratta).

DXCII. Cataract and gutta ferena are not infant diseases; they may, however, occur, under peculiar circumstances, as congenite disorders; and their consideration is therefore necessary here.

DXCIII. If at all curable by the power of medicine, which is only at this period of life admissible, the age of the patient, as being most favourable, sanctions the attempt.

DXCIV. The cure of cataract here is chiefly to be attempted by applications to the part. The calomel

and cicuta, and the other narcotic internal remedies, are not so properly admissible.

DXCV. The applications for this purpose are such as produce a proper action or stimulus on the vessels of the part; and this either by simple mechanical brushing or exciting them, as by a smooth brush applied several times in the day, or by producing transient inslammation of the part for the same purpose. This is effected by diluted aether by itself, or combined with the corrosive solution or oil of amber, the steams of oil of turpentine, &c.

DXCVI. To be effectual, much nicety is requifite in the extent of their application, and experience of the time during which it ought to be continued.

DXCVII. In the gutta ferena, nothing is to be done: both electricity, which has removed it in adults, and also errhines, are equally inadmissible here. When the child is a few years advanced, such means may then have a trial; and the sooner it can be safely done, and while the system retains the irritability of childhood, the more powerful the application of any remedy may be expected.

Stye.

DXCVIII. Stye is a small inflamed tumour generally of the under lid of the eye, and towards the nose side. It is the consequence of cold, and tends to suppuration; but it is flow in its progress, and, where not complete, it is successively repeated till the eye-lid or gland is destroyed. To terminate the disease, on a sup-

puration taking place, the eye-lid may be gently touched with caustic, or a ligature, if admissible, passed towards its base, to separate the diseased part.

Deafness.

DXCIX. Deafness is a common complaint with children, and arises from three causes:

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- 2. Induration of the fecretion of the ear, or its deficiency; and,
- 3. Diseased state of the auditory nerve.

DC. In the first case it is merely temporary, and continues only for a few days. But at times some degree of inflammation or thickening of the membrane attends, when confinement, warmth to the part, and the use of laxatives, are requisite. In obstinate cases, however, it does not always yield to these simple means, and time is often the only resource.

DCI. In the fecond case, or where induration of the fecretion prevails, its removal by a syringe must first take place; and, when removed, the parts must be defended by warmth and emollients, as a little warm oil of almonds, or cotton, inserted into the ear; and, where these means are not sufficient, more, stimulant remedies must be employed.

DCII. Where deficient fecretion prevails, which isknown by the apparent dryness of the part, it is to be obviated by either an artificial supply, or stimulating the vessels to produce a natural supply.

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DCIII. The first depends on the foap liniment, dropped into the ear, or a little oil of almonds and æther.

DCIV. The fecond, or stimulating the vessels, is effected either by inserting the juice of onion or a roasted or raw clove of garlic, covering carefully the part from the external air by adhesive plaster, or by the application of a blister behind the ear, or the use of electricity either through the meatus auditorius externus, or the Eustachian tube.

DCV. In the third case, or a diseased state of the nerve, little is to be done; but the use of electricity, errhines, and sea bathing, may be tried.

Canker.

DCVI. Canker of the mouth confifts in small fores affecting the mouth, the inside of the lips, or the gums. It occurs at three periods: either after birth, when it forms a species of aphthæ (as in p. 39); or during the time of teething, when it arises from the irritation of the protruding teeth; or at the age of six or seven years, when the first set of teeth are changing; and it is at this time the worst species of the disease appears, the whole gum dissolving into soul sores. It is considered as prevailing in some countries more than in others. It is a trifling complaint, unless when combined with poverty and improper nutriment.

DCVII. The treatment of this complaint confifts in

the use of local aftringents and attention to the primæ viæ, with the removal of the cause of irritation when in our power.

DCVIII. Thus, if arising from dentition, the eruption of the teeth will relieve it; and, if from decayed stumps, their extraction will be successful, when the use of local astringents will complete the cure.

DCIX. When a putrefcent tendency feems to advance in spite of these means, the bark and mineral acids will be proper.

Gangrene of the Cheek.

DCX. This difease is preceded by the appearance of a black spot on the cheek or lip, ushered in with some degree of rigor or cold sit. This spot spreads fast, and the parts dissolve into ulceration without apparent marks of inflatmation.

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DCXI. Its progress extends, and the whole side of the face, even the lip itself, comes to be eaten away, so that the jaw-bone and inside of the mouth are laid bare. Towards its termination, the lower jaw falls down on the breast, the affected part of the face is dissolved into a putrid mass; and, the usual symptoms of colliquation coming on in a putrid diarrheea, the child is cut off.

DCXII. In the treatment of this complaint, which is by no means frequent, antifeptics form the chief remedies for a cure. DCXIII. The faline draughts in the act of effervefcence, and the muriatic acid diluted in some astringent or antiseptic infusion, have been found most successful, joined to a nourishing diet, and the use of wine.

DCXIV. The fame applications must be made locally, in the form of lotion and liniment, to the ulcerated parts.

DCXV. During the progress of the cure, the occafional use of laxatives, as indicated, will be proper.

Swelling of Breafts.

DCXVI. We formerly noticed the affection of this kind peculiar to infants immediately after birth, p. 14. The same occurs in semale children as the breasts begin to enlarge and expand, when they become painful, hard, and swelled. The situation of the hardness is chiefly the bottom of the breast, which is sometimes loose, at other times sixed: from this part severe darting pains are felt. It is often consined to one breast; or, leaving one, it seizes the other. It occurs most frequently, also, in scrosulous constitutions.

DCXVII. The treatment here consists chiefly in giving time till the proper uterine discharge take place, with which the turgescence here is connected. The symptoms, in the mean time, may be alleviated by the use of emollients; but no danger attends the complaint, and its continuance will be productive of no injury.

Abscess of the lower Belly (Tumor Hypochondrii).

DCXVIII. Abscess of the lower belly frequently occurs as a consequence of injury in the infantine state. It is marked by the appearance of tumor in the regio pubis, attended with much tenderness and pain on pressure; and it is generally preceded by alvine complaints, particularly cholera.

DCXIX. The treatment here consists entirely in obviating inflammation, and effecting a termination of the disease by resolution. The antiphlogistic plan is therefore to be employed; and leeches, blisters, and somentations, applied to the part. The bowels are to be opened by emollient laxatives and glysters, and pain and sever abated by opiates and diaphoretics. When a tendency to suppuration takes place, this process is then to be hastened by the common poultice; and the matter, being once formed, is to be discharged as quickly as possible, without waiting the external prominence and discoloration necessary in common abscesses.

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DCXX. The after-treatment confifts in the continuance of the common poultice, the use of gentle laxatives, and a light nourishing diet.

Lumbar Abfcefs.

DCXXI. Lumbar abscess we already considered in vol. II. p. 136. Though most common to the adult,

it occasionally appears in infancy, and is then the effect of injury, and connected for the most part with a scrofulous habit.

DCXXII. The first symptoms are, a slight lameness and shortening of one leg, with a fense of weakness in the loins. This changes to acute pain and tension, striking down the thighs, with considerable heat and general sever. A tumor, at last, forms externally, either at the groin or side of the anus, without any external inflammation or change of colour.

DCXXIII. The chief point here is, to procure refolution in the early stage; but this is generally passed before the cause is suspected. Resolution, however, may be attempted by the common means of topical bleeding, with seeches or supping; of blisters or issues; of emetics, so as to give a contrary determination to the impulse of the sluids; of the warm bath, of caustics, and electricity.

DCXXIV. Should hearic fymptoms have already taken place, and this primary stage be passed, the discharge of the matter forms then the only resource, as directed in vol. II. p. 138.

DCXXV. The matter being fully discharged in the manner and with the precautions there taken notice of, the recovery is to be trusted to a nourishing diet and tonics, particularly the bark, steel, and acids.

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White Swelling.

DCXXVI. This is a scrosulous affection, peculiar to infancy, or at least more frequent during this period. It is fully treated in vol. II. p. 156, and nothing additional occurs to be offered here.

Curved Spine and Palfy of the Lower Extremities.

DCXXVII. This affection is most commonly the consequence of previous injury, as well in adults as infants, though often overlooked, at the time, till the morbid effects make their appearance.

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of, ind DCXXVIII. The feat of this injury varies, being either the neck, back, or upper part of the loins. Its first symptoms in children are irregular twitchings in the muscles of the thighs, succeeded by dislike to motion. An incapacity to move next takes place; along with it the extremities lose much of their sensibility. This incapacity prevails in various degrees; but the use of the extremities, in time, comes to be totally lost, and a remarkable rigidity of the ankles is at the same time conspicuous.

DCXXIX. To prevent the progress of this affection, or remedy it entirely when it has occurred, the chief means found successful are the formation of a drain contiguous to or on each side of the seat of the injury, and

the giving the parts above the injury fuch support as may relieve the seat of the disease.

DCXXX. The first is done by the infertion of a seton in each side, or in forming an issue with the knife rather than the caustic, as described in vol. II. p. 107 and 368. This drain is to be continued till some time after the disappearance of the disease, and is then to be gradually allowed to dry up.

DCXXXI. The fecond is answered by the use of different machines, invented by different artists for the purpose, and worn during the existence of the affection.

DCXXXII. These means are to be further assisted by the use of friction, cold bathing, and tonics; but the insertion of the issue is the first and leading principle of treatment.

Simple Debility of Lower Extremities.

DCXXXIII. This is a complaint not very frequent. It is the effect of preceding disease, but it shows no marks, during its continuance, of being complicated with any other affection. The only symptom is the debility itsfelf, gradually increasing, till, in four or five weeks from its commencement, the use of the limbs is entirely lost.

DCXXXIV. The indications of cure are to reftore

energy to the parts, and give them support during the continuance of the disease.

DCXXXV. The first is done by blisters and caustics to the facrum, and stimulant applications to the legs and thighs.

DCXXXVI. The second confists in the use of irons, to support the legs, and enable the patient to walk. These irons must be worn till after recovery takes place.

Debility, with Discoloration;

DCXXXVII. This differs from the former in being, apparently, a general affection of the fystem. The children become weakly, and drag their legs after them; the head enlarges, the limbs become emaciated, and over the whole there appears a deep leaden blue colour.

DCXXXVIII. The operation of no external cause seems evident in producing this morbid state.

DCXXXIX. The only means of relief pointed out by the fymptoms are cordials and tonics, a generous diet, the bark, after opening the primæ viæ, tepid fea-bathing, which is preferable to cold, and the application of friction and warm embrocations to the furface. and pricing the track would are been been all to survive

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Curvature of Bones without Injury.

DCXL. This state of the bones, the effect of rickets and other diseases, requires a separate consideration in regard to its particular treatment. The treatment, in all cases, is the giving support by machines, till the curvature is taken off; and, till this curvature is taken off, no means of strengthening the system, so as to preferve the bones in their improper shape, should be used. Hence the impropriety of cold bathing till this end be effected.

Whitlow (Paronychia).

DCXLI. This affection we already confidered in vol. II. p. 136. In a mild, or superficial form, it is liable to repeat its attacks frequently in young persons: its prevention, therefore, becomes an object of attention; and this is chiefly effected by frequent bathing of the part in an astringent anodyne solution, so soon as the first symptoms of attack are felt.

Boil, or Inflammatory Tumor (Furunculus).

DCXLII. Boils, in different parts, are a frequent affection towards the age of puberty. They are generally confidered of a falutary tendency, and readily yield to a common poultice and flight suppurant applications.

A purge or two commonly succeeds their healing.

Chilblains

DCXLIII. Chilblains we already confidered in vol.II. p. 141; little, therefore, occurs to be added here. As they are entirely the effect of extreme cold, in their treatment a gradual change in the temperature of the part should only be permitted; hence the propriety of the first applications being ice, snow, solutions of falt, &c. Where the child is predisposed to this affection, oiled silk should be worn on the part, and this covered with a proper defence of leather, as the best preventative.

Burns.

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DCXLIV. Infants are equally exposed to this accident as adults, and in them the tendency, from the excess of inflammation attending it, to gangrene, is greater. Nothing, however, can be added to the observations detailed in vol. II. p. 62, on this subject.

DCXLV. In flight cases, the use of astringent folutions will soon complete a cure; as, diluted brandy, or other spirit, ink, wine, saturnine lotions, &c.

DCXLVI. In ulcerated cases, the frequent renewal of ice, or a lotion of lime-water, the faturnine lotion and brandy, or a strong solution of soap, or a liniment of

olive oil, cold water, and ley, afterwards dressing with linfeed oil or Turner's cerate, will be equally effectual.

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External Injuries of Bones.

DCXLVII. Such accidents are apt to occur both during the progress of birth, and also at any period of infancy. They are divided into two kinds, Luxations and Fractures.

DCXLVIII. The two fituations of the first are the shoulder, and perhaps lower jaw.

DCXLIX. The shoulder, in children, so soon as it is known, is easily reduced; and little else is necessary, in the after treatment, than keeping the part from motion.

DCL. The lower jaw, when dislocated, will give an awkward appearance, and also prevent the child receiving any nourishment till reduced. This is done in the manner described in vol. II. p. 356; and the after treatment requires to avoid exertion of the parts, as much as possible, for some time.

DCLI. Fractures, the other species of injury, are confined to the collar-bone, the arm, and the leg.

DCLII. The collar-hone is treated by drawing the shoulders back, by their confinement in that posture by pinning them to the clothes, and by the application of

a piece of adhelive plaister, spread on leather, over the injured part.

Heater Committee

DCLIII. Fracture of the arm is treated by a proper apposition of the ends of the bone to each other, as in the adult, and then retaining them in that fituation. But in infancy this must be done without much tightness; and, for this purpole, three splints may be formed out of linen, repeatedly folded, perhaps five or fix times, each half an inch wide, and one inch and a half long; and, being foaked in flour and white of egg, before their application, they will acquire fufficient firmness to fecure the position of the part. They should be applied next the skin, and at first wet, so that, on drying, they will be accommodated to the shape of the member; Over them a flannel roller is to be applied, rather loofely, and the confinement of the arm trusted to pinning it close to the fide, by strong pins, to the child's gown, which will best secure it. It need only be opened in ten or twelve days, and will be completely cured within the month.

DCLIV. Fracture of the leg is treated in the same manner as fracture of the arm.

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Morbid Adhesion of Tongue.

DCLV. An undue extension of the frænum beyond its proper limits, pinning down the tongue, as it were, occasionally occurs, but not so frequently as the operation for its removal is called for.

DCLVI. The manner of performing the operation we already described in vol. II. p. 252. When much called for, it may be performed, though not strictly necessary; at the same time, some caution is required in doing it, and even satal accidents have arisen in consequence.

DCLVII. The accidents from this cause are swallowing of the tongue and hæmorrhage.

DCLVIII. Swallowing of the tongue is known by the usual symptoms of suffocation. The child suffers much agitation: the attack is sudden. The face turns black; and convulsion, unless sleep is obtained, soon takes place, and proves satal.

DCLIX. The treatment confifts in reftoring the tongue to its place, and applying the child to the breaft; and, when sucking is over, attention is to be paid to the state of the hæmorrhage; for it is the feeling the hæmorrhage that tempts the child, by sucking, to swallow the tongue.

DCLX. The hæmorrhage, if confiderable, is best stopped by an instrument in the shape of a fork, the prongs of which are so placed as to press on the sublingual veins, and the other end of it against the lower jaw. This instrument is the invention of Mr. Petit. Such accidents, saldom attend the operation when necessary at present.

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DCLXI. Hiccough forms a mild species of convulsion, to which infancy and childhood are much subjected.

DCLXII. It arises, in infancy, either from over distension or predominant acidity. In the first case the cause soon ceases; in the other it is generally connected with abdominal complaints, and yields to the use of absorbents or external stimulants.

DCLXIII. In childhood, again, where more habitual and permanent, it will give way, as arising from simple irritability, to the use of the citric acid or vinegar, or any powerful suspension of the seeling at the time, in the way of surprise or alarm; though the employment of this last means requires some caution.

Bleeding at the Nose (Epistaxis).

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DCLXIV. This complaint is generally fymptomatic, till the age of puberty.

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DCLXV. In the acute diseases of children it is reckoned a favourable symptom, and generally gives relief.

DCLXVI. When accidentally occurring at other times, from over exertion on the part of the child, it

will prove equally falutary; but, wherever it is over profuse, and the common medicines fail, it is to be treated as directed in vol. I. p. 51, or in vol. II. p. 215; though the latter will never, in children, be necessary.

Affections of Navel.

Hæmorrbage.

DCLXVII. Bleeding, or a rawness, is apt to arise on the separation of the cord. It is the effect of a soft fungus, preventing the skin stretching, as usual, over the mouths of the vessels.

DCLXVIII. This hæmorrhage is often confiderable, and frequently returns, so as to affect, in the end, the health of the child.

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DCLXIX. The fituation of the vessels admits neither the use of caustic nor a ligature. It must be trusted, therefore, entirely to compression.

DCLXX. This compression is best made by a compress, or else dossil, of lint, applied over the bleeding part, and secured by sticking-plaster and a bandage, or the sticking-plaster alone may be applied, as directed, to relieve the umbilical hernia.

DCLXXI. Hæmorrhage, too, is also apt to arise in consequence of a weak or dissolved state of solid, after the cord is entirely healed. In this case it will yield to the use of styptics and compression.

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Ulceration of Navel.

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DCLXXII. Besides hæmorrhage, the navel is subject to ulceration, from the improper separation of the cord. This state generally yields to the common remedies: a bit of singed cloth, the application of absorbents, or a toasted raisin; and, when more severe, the use of a cabbage-leaf will effect the re-union.

DCLXXIII. But in many cases, after it is entirely healed, this part is apt to excoriate, and pass into ulceration. It is then attended with much thin discharge, which disappears and returns irregularly, together with a raw look of the part, which is not many days in this state, but continues to spread. This complaint is particularly connected with the state of the primæ viæ, and an attention to it forms one of the leading indications in the cure. The part itself should be touched with some caustic, as the argentum nitratum, or blue vitriol; or some absorbent, as the chalk, or lapis calaminaris, and then covered with a common, or a faturnine poultice, or cabbage-leaves. It generally yields to this treatment in the course of five or six weeks.

DCLXXIV. But a peculiar species of ulceration, different from this, and more extensive in its nature, remains to be described. This ulceration is the confequence of preceding disease, and of course of a certain debility induced by it. It arises in the part, though formerly completely healed, and often at the distance

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of five or fix months, and spreads over a great part of the abdomen, tending, in its progress, to gangrene.

DCLXXV. The indications pointed out for its cure are, a powerful use of cordials and antiseptics, as the bark, wine, and acids, in every form, both internal and external; but, in spite of these means, the disease is generally fatal, and but few cases of recovery have hitherto occurred.

Imperfect Separation of the Cord.

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DCLXXVI. By this is meant, where the cord separates at the place of the ligature, and does not shrink sufficiently near the umbilicus. Wherever this, which is very rare, occurs, as part of the cord may be said still to exist, and to convey a disagreeable appearance, a new ligature is to be put on this remaining part, so as to make it shrink close to the navel, as it ought.

Swelling of the Prepuce.

DCLXXVII. This complaint, when not the effect of inflammation or irritation, from stone, is properly an analarca, or dropfy of the part.

DCLXXVIII. It is preceded by a copious discharge of a soft soapy matter from the surface, which goes away with the swelling. DCLXXIX. The treatment confifts in antiphlogistic fomentations, or poultices, or else slight scarifications of the part, to which means it generally yields.

Falling down of the Gut (Prolapfus Ani.)

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DCLXXX. This complaint we examined in vol. II. p. 327, as occurring in the adult. In infancy it is the effect of debility or irritation; and, in order to its treatment, the cause must be removed to which it is owing.

DCLXXXI. It is then easily cured by astringent lotions, as compresses, dipt in wine, applied to the part, saturnine applications, made in the same manner, &c.; or, when the disease is of long standing, injections may be made into the anus, as a decoction of oak-bark and alum, &c.

DCLXXXII. Where the prolapsus cannot be easily returned, on account of inflammation and swelling, a saturnine injection, with a proportion of laudanum, should first be made, and then the reduction attempted, when the anodyne begins to take effect.

DCLXXXIII. Children with this complaint should fit hard, and their feet not touch the ground; and, when they walk abroad much, the part should be supported by a suspensory.

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Discharge from the Vagina.

DCLXXXIV. The nature of these discharges preceding puberty, is various, being either bloody, mucous, or purulent.

DCLXXXV. The first of these appears a few days after birth, and is of no consequence, nor requires any particular treatment.

DCLXXXVI. The fecond, or the mucous, shows itself at the age of five or fix, in considerable quantity, often resembling the sluor albus, and is tinged with blood. It readily yields to the bark and the balsam capivi.

DCLXXXVII. The third, or the purulent, occurs in children of three or four years old. It also occurs, accidentally, later, and is then more fœtid in its appearance, and of a suspicious nature, to those unacquainted with the real disease; and, in forming a judgment at this period of life, much caution is necessary, not to be led away by rash and unjust suspicious. The disease readily yields to saturnine applications, in the form of lotion and ointment, and that in the course of eight or ten days. Wherever it is obstinate, it will yield to a short use of saline &, in the form of the corrosive solution, or Ward's white drops, or to the bark, and some of the balsams.

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Contaminated Wounds.

DCLXXXVIII. This subject we formerly treated in vol. II. p.-65. Children are particularly exposed, from the delicacy of their skins, to the bites of small animals or insects, and domestic applications, therefore, should always be at hand to relieve them.

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folufome The common applications are mixtures of spirits, vinegar, and oil; or of camphorated spirit, vinegar, and laudanum; or what is preferable, if it can be got, is ice, applied for half an hour at a time to the part, and repeated every three or sour hours.

For the bites of the viper and other large animals, the remedies of olive oil, eau de luce, and volatile alkali, are well known.

Congenite Difcafes.

DCLXXXIX. Congenite diseases are such as are coeval with or precede birth; and they consist of either the desiciency, redundance, or impersection, of parts.

DCXC. The first of these affections is a deranged circulation or imperfect change; by the fœtal state, in this respect, partly continuing. This peculiarity confists either in a stricture of some part of the pulmonary artery, or in the communication remaining open either between the septum cordis, or that at the foramen ovale, or canalis arteriosus,

DCXCI. The fymptoms of this affection are, a discolouration of the face and neck, with a dark blue or leaden colour of the lips. The period of their appearance is soon after birth; and they continue to increase, attended with difficult respiration on motion; neither are the symptoms relieved by any means employed but confinement to one posture.

DCXCII. The causes of this disease depend on either mal-conformation, or deficient strength in the powers of the system to complete the natal circulation. The period when these changes should take place is certainty from the first moment of birth at least: if we judge from the morbid effects that the want of completion of the natal circulation shows, it must be in a very short time.

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DCXCIII. The prognosis to be formed in such affections is always unfavourable; though the exact period of it varies in different cases.

DCXCIV. Nothing can be attempted in the way of treatment but to avoid whatever hurries the circulation; and every attempt, therefore, at sudden motion, should be strictly guarded against.

Deficiency of Cranium.

121,9-6 1 9719 1 10 11111

variously with

DCXCV. Various instances of this affection appear, and form, therefore, various degrees of monstrosity, which are incompatible with the continuance of life.

The most common species, however, is a defect of the cranial bones, at the fontanelle or suture, termed by some authors hernia of the brain, from the protrusion formed of the brain at these parts.

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DCXCVI. In this species the child continues to live. Its appearance is that of a round tumor, of various size, seldom exceeding a small egg, without succeeding or discoloured skin, and attended with some degree of pulsation correspondent to the synchronism of the brain, of which it forms a part, with the pulse. It disappears or yields greatly to pressure.

DCXCVII. It is chiefly by its want of fluctuation, by the effect of pressure, and by its pulsation, that it is distinguished from other tumors in this situation.

DCXCVIII. When once afcertained, its cure is easily effected, which consists in a gradual application of compression. This is done by means of a piece of thin perforated lead attached to the child's cap; and, in making the compression, attention must be paid not to excite pain or disturb any of the functions. By this gradual procedure the tumor will disappear or retire within the cranium, and the void space be elongated by the progress of growth, so as to close up the cavity from which it protruded.

DCXCIX. But tumors of an external species are more common in this situation than protrusions of the brain; and arise from two causes, compression and malconformation.

I 4

Partial.

DCC. The first to be noticed is one conspicuous at birth on the cranium, resembling in size an egg, and of a round form, with the skin discoloured.

DCCI. It most frequently appears in the case of a first child. Its duration is various, and depends much on the proper application of remedies to reduce it.

DCCII. The treatment confifts in the use of astringents, compression, or puncture, each of which is proper under various circumstances.

DCCIII. The first are commonly applied immediately after birth, and consist of fomentations of warm red wine or diluted brandy and vinegar; and, if these means prove successful, they commonly subside in a few days.

DCCIV. The fecond, or compression, is made with a piece of thin packing box lead, folded up in lines, and kept constantly on the part.

DCCV. The third is only to be attempted where the former means fail, when the swelling daily increases from the increasing accumulation of its contents; and when opened, and the bloody collection discharged, it will then yield to the first mode of treatment, or the use of astringents.

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DCCVI. Another species of this tumor occurs to be mentioned, more extensive, less elevated, and without discolouration. It often occupies a third part of the scalp, succeeds the easiest labours, and arises from some rupture of serous, not red vessels. It generally subsides in the course of the month by the absorption of its contents, and often in so rapid a manner that its diminution is daily visible.

DCCVII. To affift this absorption, when flow, the action of the vessels may be excited by warm embrocations with vinegar, sal ammoniac, or camphorated spirits. Compression may also be employed, and promoting some discharge by the intestines.

DCCVIII. Of tumors from mal-conformation, the most frequent that occurs is what has been termed the spina bisida.

DCCIX. Such tumors possess a sensible fluctuation, contain a lymphatic matter, and are formed by a part of the medullary membrane.

DCCX. Their fituation is always in fome part of the fpine; most commonly the lower part of the neck or upper part of the facrum.

THE SOL STANSON LONG THE SAME

DCCXI. Their appearance varies at birth, either according as they have been previously ruptured, or as they remain entire.

I 5

DCCXII. In the first case it forms an ulcer, marked by a prominent edge and depressed centre.

DCCXIII. In the fecond case it exhibits a tumor of various fize, from that of a pea to half a crown, more or less elevated, exceedingly thin and transparent above, and red and livid below. The surface feels soft, and its stuid retires on pressure. The edges of the spine may also be found round its margin. In other cases it forms a hard thick sleshy substance, producing convulsions when much pressure is applied to it.

DCCXIV. This affection depends on an imperfect conformation of the part, in general a deficiency of bony substance, and a collection of serum forms within the spinal medullary covering: sometimes the spinal marrow at that part is wanting.

DCCXV. The effects of this conformation are various. In some cases, children seem to have been little affected by its presence; in other instances, various species of distortion are combined with it.

DCCXVI. Frequently it is entirely local. In other cases, the fluid seems to have a connection with the brain; and, on pressure of it, morbid symptoms of reaction appear in the head.

DCCXVII. Its fatality depends on its giving way either artificially or by accidental rupture. In the latter case a little gangrenous spot, or slough, forms at one point generally the thinnest spot; which, spreading

wider and deeper, at last opens a way for the escape of the lymph.

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DCCXVIII. On this taking place, the child generally dies in a few days, most commonly the third. If the parts, however, close again, life is protracted somewhat longer.

DCCXIX. Hectic fymptoms, also, often precede the rupture of the teguments; which increasing rapidly on the rupture, the child becomes convulsed, and is suddenly cut off.

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DCCXX. Life is feldom protracted under this difease above a few weeks. The rupture of the tumor is the critical period; yet some instances have been known of the child surviving above a twelvemonth; but it forms a very singular occurrence.

DCCXXI. From the general fatality of this difease, little can be attempted in the way of cure.

DCCXXII. Puncture and pressure have been lately recommended; but to this many objections arise, and the facts of authors strongly oppose it. But though puncture is always inadmissible, pressure may be proper to a certain extent, with a view to prevent the rupture of the teguments, and thus to suspend as far as possible the fatal event.

DCCXXIII. This pressure will succeed best in these cases where the tumor is low down on the facrum, where it does not seem to affect the head by any repul-

fion of the fluid; and with this preffure the use of astringent powders sprinkled on the part, as the armenian bole, catechu, and alum, may be conjoined.

DCCXXIV. Wherever this pressure seems to produce or increase the morbid symptoms, it should be then laid aside, and the treatment trusted then entirely to the use of the astringent powder and lotion, with a view to preserve the teguments.

DCCXXV. Soft poultices have been recommended by some authors; but their effect can only be to hasten the event; neither does such a degree of inflammation attend as to render them necessary in order to obviate this symptom.

Parenchymatous.

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DCCXXVI. Spongy vascular tumors appear in the fame fituation at birth as the former, but without any affection of the bone, or recession of their sluid on pressure. They have been termed by authors parenchymatous, a term not altogether proper.

DCCXXVII. The treatment here consists either in the use of astringents and pressure, as the Armenian bole, catechu, &c. sprinkled on the part, and a piece of thin lead made to cover it, or in extirpation of the tumor altogether. In doing this, attention is required to the hæmorrhage, as a good deal of blood is frequently lost.

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Congenite Hernias. Entractional about

DCCXXVIII. The ventral hernia of this period is a rare occurrence. The species of it termed hepartomphalus has been known in the living subject; and even the child has been known to survive, and the liver been retracted into its situation in the course of a certain time. In the way of treatment, nothing can be done but leaving the process to nature, by keeping the tumor easy, and counteracting any tendency to gangrene.

DCCXXIX. The navel hernia, or exomphalus, appears at times foon after birth; and, if immediately attended to, is easily cured by cold bathing. When neglected, it proves extremely troublefome, especially to the female sex; and, for its treatment, a proper compression of the part becomes necessary.

DCCXXX. This is done in various ways, fuited to the period of life and the stage of the disease.

r. By a compress made of sticking plaster, with a bit of card interposed.

2. By a bit of bees' wax formed into the fame shape, and applied in the same way.

3. By straps of adhesive plaster applied star-ways across the navel, so as to bring the parts fully together, and occasionally renewed when giving way; or,

3. By Squirel's elastic bandage.

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DCCXXXI. A predifposition to this affection pre-

vails in those children in whom the skin of the belly extends far upon the navel-string.

DCCXXXII. Ruptures in the groin are more dangerous than the umbilical. They readily yield, however, to cold bathing, and feldom even require the affiftance of a bandage. In some cases, where the swelling gets large, and where the child is liable to fits of crying, a steel truss may be necessary; but it is both difficult in its application, and it requires much attention, when applied, to mark if it continues properly placed, and does not injure the parts.

DCCXXXIII. When the child is more advanced, that is, after two years, should the rupture still continue, a truls may be highly useful; and the cure of every rupture during infancy will be much expedited by the use of cold bathing.

DCCXXXIV. It is feldom in infancy that strangulation takes place. Should it happen, its chief symptom will be the rejection of every thing by the stomach. In all cases of vomiting, therefore, this cause should be suspected; and, if joined to a heat and swelling of the part, hernia is then the source of the evil, and its replacement must be attempted the same as in adults, directed in vol. II. and the bowels also opened by injections and laxatives, as there recommended.

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DCCXXXV. Hydrocele, in infants, is generally coeval with birth. It is diffinguished by the transparency of its tumor, by its want of pain, by its not retiring on pressure, nor its being enlarged by crying.

DCCXXXVI. The cause of this affection is either relaxation or injury of the part.

DCCXXXVII. Its treatment is very simple, and it readily yields to the use of any astringent lotion, as a compress of vinegar and water, or Mindererus' spirit, applied to the part, and occasionally renewed. If any case more obstinate than common occurs, the treatment recommended in adults, vol. II. p. 277, may be attempted.

DCCXXXVIII. In no case, when once removed, does the hydrocele of infancy return.

Congenite Imperfections of Parts.

Of Vagina.

DCCXXXIX. Imperforation of the vagina occurs, at times, in different degrees, and is divided into the external and internal. The former confifts simply in the expansion of the hymen, which, at the age of puberty, when entire, requires an operation, as already described in p. 12.

DCCXL. The latter, or internal, confifts of a fleshy mass, filling up the cavity, for which there is, in general, no relief.

DCCXLI. Besides imperforation, the aperture of the vagina is often, naturally, so small, as to require an operation for its enlargement with the point of a lancet, dividing the line of its apparent extent, and keeping the parts open with a piece of fine lint, or sponge, for a few days; or, instead of the lancet, the enlargement may be simply made with the singers, and a little oozing of blood will follow the operation.

DCCXLII. It is, on all occasions, proper to examine this circumstance of the aperture of the vagina, in order that, when a defect takes place, it may be timely perceived, and relief afforded previous to the age of puberty.

Of Anns.

DCCXLIII. This defect we examined fully in vol. II, p. 328, and pointed out the means of relief, fo that nothing new remains to be added here.

Of Penis.

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DCCXLIV. Imperforation takes place here in various ways. The first is when the urethra is simply choaked with mucus, the washing out of which with ıy

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warm milk and water, and the infertion of a probe, will be fufficient to remove it.

DCCXLV. The second is when the urethra is wanting for the extent of the glands. Here the introduction of a small trecar, till it meets the natural opening, will be sufficient; and this perforation must be kept open till healed on a bougie.

DCCXLVI. The third is the opening of the urethra taking place on the under part of the glands, or at one fide. These defects will all admit being remedied; and, in doing this, much must depend on the judgment of the operator.

DCCXLVII. The fourth is the penis drawn downwards, or to one fide. Here the skin, where too tight or short, must be divided, and the edges kept at a distance till the fore is healed.

Of Lips.

DCCXLVIII. The hare-lip is the chief defect of this part, which we already confidered fully in vol. II. p. 233.

of Ears.

DCCXLIX. Defects here are generally incurable.

Of Eyes.

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DCCL. The most common defect of vision in young children is that of fquinting. It is either coeval with birth, the effect of disease or convulsions, or else it is a deformity acquired by habit. In the two first cases it is generally incurable.

DCCLI. In the last it admits a cure, by drawing the distorted eye in a right direction by the attraction of some bright colour, as a piece of bright-coloured silk on a bit of plaster, placed towards the nose or temple, always opposite, according to the situation of the distortion. Where both eyes are distorted, the use of goggles will answer the same purpose, or an opake covering with a small aperture, which should be worn so long as the bad habit remains.

Of Feet

DCCLII. The feet are found at birth different in various directions, which have received different appellations.

DCCLIII. The method of treatment is the fame in all cases, viz. the application of a gradual pressure in the opposite direction to that of the distortion, and this made by means of a machine constantly worn for the purpose.

Original Marks.

DCCLIV. Marks of various kinds also appear at birth, and disfigure various parts of the external surface. So far as relief can be obtained by surgery, this subject is treated in vol. II. p. 146. It is clearly the effect of malconformation, and no way imputable to the imagination of the mother, as she can have no influence or power in their production.

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The THV Merry of various kinds will unpair at the first of the foremaining facts of the foremaining facts. It is not as relief and associationed by dispersy this original in rock II, p. 146. It is dispersy the confidence of maleuromation, and in vary implicable to the relief at the

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INFANTILE PHARMACOPŒIA;

DIVIDED INTO

THREE PARTS,

viz.

MATERIA MEDICA, CLASSIFICATION,

AND

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION.

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PARTI MATERIA MEDICA.

A DESCRIBAL SHARMACOPTE

CONTAINING

- THE ACTIVE REMEDIES

In Prefent Practice,

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND CHEMICAL, WITH THEIR DOSES.

Simple.

ufed.

Parts Dofe. Compound and Chemical, Dofe.

Absintbium.

Tops. Wormwood.

Vinegar.

Acetum Vini.

Acidum Vitriolicum. Vitriolic Acid.

Sal. Abfinthii.

Aff. to 3i. Tinet. Abfinthii, 3i. to 3ij.

Sal Aceti. Syrup. Aceti,

Serum. Acet. ad libitum (3i. Acet. ad lb.i. Lact.)

II Market

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Sp. Vitriol. tenuis, gtt. x. to xx.

wel Acid. Vitriol. dilut. Sp. Vitriol. duleis,

vel Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. Sp. Æther. Vitr. gutt. xxx.

Elix. Vitr. Acid. 'gutt. xxx. vel Acid. Vitr. Aromat.

Elix. Vitr. dulc. gutt. xxx. vel Sp. Ætb. Vitr. Arom.

Acid. Muriatic. Muriatic Acid.

gutt. xii. ter de die.

Acorus. Sweet Flag. Roots.

Erugo, vel cuprum acido

acetof. rof. Verdigreafe. Ung. Ærugin.

Aqua Sappharina. wel Aqua Erug. ammon.

A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

192

Simple.		ofe. Compound and	
Allium. Garlic.	Root.	Syrup Allii,. Iried. Oxymel Allii,	3 ij. to 3ff. 3ff. to 3 vi.
Aloes.	àuto and i	vel Vinum A Pil. Aloesto. vel Pil. Aloes Pil. Rufi, Elix. Proprietat vel Elix. Ale Elix. Proprieta	cum Myrr. Di. to 3ff. is, gutt. xv. to 3i. es cum Myrr. tis Vitriolici, utt. xv. to 3i.
Marshmallow	. root.	o 3 ff. Decoct. Althea (Zi. to lb.i.) Syrup. Altheæ,	
Amygdalæ an	paræ. Kernel.	Coag. Alumino Aqua flyptic.	giv. to lb.ij.
Bitter Almon	ds. gr.iv.t	off.Ol. Amygd. At	nar.
Amygdalæ du	lces. Kernel.	Ol. Amygdal.	3i. to 3ij.

Amygdalæ dulces. Kernel. Ol. Amygdal. 3i. to 3ij. Sweet Almonds. ad libit. Emulsio cois, ad libit.

Amylum. Mucilago Amyli, Zi. sæpe. Starch.

Anethum. Sced. Ol. Anethi, gutt. iij. Dill. Dill. Di. to 3i. Aq. Anethi, 3ij. to iv.

Ammoniacum. 9i. to 3i. Lac Ammon. 3i. sæpe. Emplast. Ammon.

Angustura Bark. Di. to 3i. Decoct. Angust. lb.ij. indies. Tinct. Angust. 3i.

Anisum. Seed. Ol. Anisi, gutt. iij. Anise. gr. iv. to xv. Aq. Anisi, 3ij. to iv.

Anti

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A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPCEIA.

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Vol. IV.

Wake-robin. (Dff. to 3 i. 18

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spoonful.

Pulv. Ari comp 9i to 3i

Simple. P	arts ufed. Dofe.	Compound and Chemical. Dofe.
Mitimonium,	क्षा भाग है। किन्द्रिक	Crocus Metallor. gr. i.
Preparat.	Brichall T	vel Crocus Antimonii.
Antimony	gr. v. to 3	i. Sulph. Aurat. Ant. gr. iv.
es de la constant	alia skia	vel Sulpbur. Antimonii pra- cipitatum.
		Pulv. Antimon. gr. iij. to vi.
	Carlo Carlo	Calx. nitrata Ant. vel Pulv.
August.	re Tak	Jacob. gr. v. to xii. ter indie
	of group Cor	vel Antimon. uft. cum Ni-
and the construction	CONTRACT A	Tartarus Emericus, gr.i. tovi.
	Justion LD	vel Antimon, tartarifat.
		Vinum è Tartar Emetic.
		gutt. xv. to xxx.
		vel Vin. Antimon. tartari-
		Vin. Antimonial. gtt.v. to 316
TO STATE OF	Mark Hard	vel Vin. è Tartar Antim.
Arabicum.		Trochifci albiana ad lible.
Gum. Arabic.	3ij.	
	The water	or and the in the state of the state of
		Emulsio Arabic. ad. libit.
Aristolochia tenui.	Root.	Saltan Comosa
Birthwort.	9i. to 3	
Arnica.	Herb,	Decoef. Arhica, th.i. indie
e Symbolic Reserve	flowers,	(31 flor. lb.i.)
	and root.	Extract. Arnicæ, 313. to iv.
Leopard's bane.	9i. to 3	
Arsenieum.	diar day	Solut Arfenica and and
Arlenic.	pr.1 to i	ii. o (er. iv. to lb.i.) a table

A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPCEIA.

Simple. Parts ufed. Dofe. Compound and Chemical. Dofe. Afa-fætida. . gr.x to 3ff. Pil. Gum. sommer Bi. vel Pil. Afa-fætidæ com. Tinct. ice ida, gutr. x.to 3i. walling . . . vel Tina. Afa-fatida.

Leaves. Afarum.

Pulv. sternutat. 3i. to 3i.

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Afarabacca.

3ff. to 3i.

Aurant. Hispalense. Leaf,

Aq. Cort. Aurant. 3ij. to ir. Syrup. Cort. Aur. flower, Conferv. Aurant, ad. libit, juice of Ol. Nerofi. fruit, & outer

Seville Orange,

ad. libit.

Avena. Seed.

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Balfamum Canaand the first denfe.

gtt: xx. to xxx. Canada Balfam. Name !

Balfam. Copaiba. Capivi Balfam.

gtt. xx. to xxx.

Balfam. Gilendenfe. Ballam of Gilead. gutt. x. to xl.

Balfam. Peruvian. Balfam of Peru. gutt. z. toxl.

Balfam. Toletan. gr.v. to Ai. Syrup. Balfam. 3i. tof vel Syrupus Toletanus.

Decoct. Bardanæ, 3ij. Izp Bardana. Root. Burdock. 9i. to 3i. (3ij. to Ib.i.)

Simple. - Parts ufed. Compound and Chemical. Dofe. Dofe. Dofe. 9i. Soda purificata, Affato 3i. Barilla. Sal Rupellenfis, 3ff. to 3x. (Impure Foffile vel Soda tartarifata. Alkali.) .to 31. Sal Glauberi, dans. 3v. to 3x. vel Soda vitriolata. to 3i Infuf. Belladon. Belladonna. Leaves. b . . Deadly Night hade. gr.i.to vi. (gr. i. to 3i.) Extract. Bellad. gr. i. to iv. gr.iv.to xv. vel Acidum Benzoicum.
Tinct. Benzoin, gutt. x. to xl. to iv. Benzoinum. 3i. 1. libit. Benjamin. Elix. Traumatt. gutt. x. to xxx. vel Tinet. Benzo. comp. Biftorta. Root. The State of the S Biftort, or Snakegr. x. to 3i. THE TELL S weed. gr.x. to Dij. Sal fedativ. Hombergii, Borax. Tincal. gr. iij. to Di. Lin. Aq. Calcis. Aqua Calcis, Calx viva. Quicklime. Lixivium caustic. gtt.xv.toxl. vel Aq. Lixiv. carflic. Lix. cauft. acer. gr.iij.to 3ff.Sp. Vinof. Camph. Campbora. Emulio Camphor. ad. libit. Camphire, Balf. Opodeldoch vel Linim, faponaceum. Linim. volat. vel Oleum Ammoniatum. v. to m Aq. Vitr. camp. 31. to 1 us. Canella alba. Bark. of the state of gr.iv. to wi, Wild Cinnamon. ij. (zp SOLUTION FA

Crab.

Oculi Cancrorum, Di-to 3i.

Chelæ Cancror. 9i. to 3i

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Simple. Pa	erts ufed. Doj	Ce. Compound and Ch	emical. Dose.
Gantharis. Spanith Fly.	gr. ff.	Tinct. Canthar. to ij. Emplast. Vesicator vel Emplast. Ca Ung. epispal. fort vel. Ung. Pulv mit, vel Ung. Infus.	to xxx. r. antbarid. c. Cantbar.
Cardamine. Lady's Smock.	9i. to	3i.	
Cordamom minus. Leffer Cardamom	Seed.	Tintt. Cardom.	9i. to 3i.
Carduus benedict. Holy Thiftie.	Leaves. gr. i. t	o 3 i.	
Carri. Carraway.	Seeds.		313. to 1v.
Caryophylla aron. Clove.	Fruit. gr.iij.to	Ol. Cary.	gutt, iij.
Carpophylla rubra. Clove July flower		Syr. Carophyl.	3 i.
Cascarilla.	Bark. gr.iv. to	xij.Infus. Cascaril. (3i. to lb.i.)	3iij.
Cuffia fiftuloris.	Fruit.	Elect. Caffiæ,	3 ff. to 3i.
Caffia lignea. Caffia Bark.	Bark & flowers. 3i.	Aq. Caffiz, to ij.	Zij. to iv.
Castoreum.	gr.iv.to	Tinct. Caftor. 3i.Tinct. Caft. Com	p. 3i.
Guechu. Japan Earth.		Tinet. Japonic. 3ff. wel Tinet. è Can Conf. Japonic. wel Electuar. J Infus. Japonic. wel Infus. Cate	gr.v.to 9i.

A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPOLIA.

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to ij. O Di. to iv. 197

AIKA	CHUAL FAR	KWACOI CEIA	
Simple. Pa	res ufed. Dofe.	Compound and Che	mical. Dofe.
Centaur. minus. Leffer Centaury.	Tops.		Carama
Cera alba et flava.		Liaim. fimplex.	
White and Yellow	tures and the	Ung. fimplex.	Children
Wax.	51310-9-11 32.48	Cerat. fimplex.	Boney a Crest
and the state of the state of		Ung. Bafilicon.	
	GLASINSKIE	vel Ung. Refine	ojum.
A Company of the Section		Emplast. cereum.	mplen.
Ceruffa.	100	Sacchar. Saturni,	gr. 1 to i.
White Lead.		vel Ceruffa ace	tata.
		Ung. Siturni,	er ergene ywa ka ene <u>t</u> e rushka sa ka ene <u>t</u>
	6.5 July 1	vel Ung. Cerufy Ung. album,	aceiai.
		vel Ung. Cerus	Colonia Co
		Tinet, antiphthif	gutt. xx.
121	Library VIII	\$2031	to axx.
		vel Tinel. Ceru	J. acetat.
Chamemelum.	Single	Extra Cham.	gr.vi. to 3ff.
Chamomile.	flower. gr.v.to?	.Decoct. cois,	ad libit.
		vel Decoct. Cb	amamel.
Cicuta.	Leaves,		gr. v. to 9i.
Hemlock.	flower, gr. vi.		.nivernall
	& feed. to exxvii		是這個發展的學術學學學學
Cineres clavellati.		Lixiv. purificat.	gr. iij. to v.
Pot or Pearl ath.	Action of two-first	Tart. regenerat.	31.
in the first L	mental and	Tart. vitriolat.	3i. to v.
4.34	A AND S	vel Lizivia vi	
		Tart. folubile,	
		Lixivia tartar	ifata.
Cinnamomum.	Bark.	Species aromat.	gr. v. to xv.
Cinnamon.	gr.iij. to 3	I. wel Pulv. Aro	maticus.
1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1		Conf. Cardiac.	
	在分析的工作的	wel Elect. Aro	
		Ol. Cinnam.	gutt, iij.
		I mct. aromat.	51. to 11.
	1, 1,673	vel. Tinet. Cin Tinet. Cinnam.	Ti to
things in	CALL WELLO	Aq. Cinn.	7ii. to.iv.
Alexander of	in I work has	fpirit.	31
- · released	and the state of the	vel Spiritus Ci	
	K		

Elate

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F

Simple. Partsufed. Dofe. Compound and Chemical. Dofe. gr. xij. to 3 ff. Coccinella. Cochineal. Cochlearia. Succ. ad scorbut. Zij. to vi. Scurvy-Grass. Sff. to ij. vel Suc. Cochlear. comp. Colchicum. Root. Syrup. Colchici. 3i. to ij. Colocynthis. Fruit. Pil. Cocciæ,
Bitter Apple. gr. v. to 3i, vel Pil. Meadow Saffron. gr. ij. to Di. ter indies, Di. to ij. gr. v. to gi. vel Pil. Aloes, cum Coloc. Columba. Root. T Tinet. Columbie, 3ff. toi-Contrayerva. Root. I. Counter-poison. gr. vi. to 3 ff. Pulv. Con. com. Di. to 3i. Coriandrum. Seed. Di. to 31. Coriander. stept of the contract of Cornu Cervi. Sal C C. gr. iij. to zv. Hartfhorn. 9ff. to 3i. vel Ammonia præparata. Sal C. C. volat. gr. vi. to 3i.
Ol. C. C.

vel Aq. Am. ex Offibus.

Sp. C. C. gutt. xv. to 3i.
Decoct. alb.

3iv. sæpe. Cortex Peruvianus.

Peruvian Bark.

Di. to 3i.Decoct. C. P. lb.i. to ij. ind.

vel Decoct. Cinchone.

vel Decoet. Cincbona. 3i. vel Tina. Cincbona.

Salis of State of ALEASTAN CANCELLA

Creta alba.

Pulv. cretaceus, 9i. to 3i.
Chalk.

Pilv. cretaceus, 3iv. sape. Trochisci Cretæ, ad libit. manufacture (Trans

Crocus. Chives. Saffron. gr.v.to3i. Tindt. Croci, gutt. x. to 3i. Simple. Parts used. Dose. Compound and Chemical. Dose.

Elaterium. Fruit.

Wild Cucumber. gr. i. to iij.

Cuprum vitriolatum. Aq. styptic.

Blue Vitriol. gr. 1 to i. wel Aq. cup. vitr. comp.

Digitalis. Plant.

Fox-glove. gr. i. to viij.

Deliabes.

Coweech.

One gr.ij.toviij.

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Ferrum.

Limatura. gr. iv. to viij.

Mara faccharat. gr. iv. to viij.

Vitriol. calcinat. gr. ff. to iij.

vel Ferrum vitr. exfectat.

Colcothar. vitriol. gr. ff. to iij.

vel

Flores martiales, gr. vi. to 3i.

vel Ferrum ammoniatum.

Tinct. Martis, gutt. x. to xx.

Sal. Chalphia gred Vitriol

Tinct. Martis, gutt. x. to xx.
Sal Chalybis, vel Vitriol.
Martis, gr. ij. to vi.
vel Ferrum Vitriolalum.

to it.

- Y 241644

Filie Mas, Root. Male Fern. 3i.

Fæniculum dulce. Seeds.
Sweet Fennel.

Fuligo Ligni.
Woodfoot.

Fumaria. Leaves. Inful. Fumar. 3ij. to iv.

Galbanum.
Galban. gr.,x. to xv.

CONTRACTOR OF STATE

Simple, Purts ufed. Dofe. Compound and Chemical, Dofe.

Galla. Galls.

gr. ij. to vi.

Gambogia. Gamboge.

gr.ij. to vi.

Gentiana. Root. Gentian.

gr.v. toff. Root, Extr. Gentian, Infus. amar. Zi. to Ziv. vel Infus. Gentiani comp. 31. to iij. Vin. amar. vel Vin. Gentiani comp. Elix. ftomach. 3 ff. vel Tina. amar. vel G.c.

. stadestar a

PHARMACHT.

Sund and

ad libit.

N. FE

Hy

Tal

Geofræa. Cabbage-tree. Bark. Inful. Geofrez, 3ff. to iv. gr. ij. to x. (3i. to lb. ij.) indies. Root

Glycyrrbiza. Liquorice.

Extr. Glyc. 3ff. to 3i.Decoct. Glyc. idem. (3i. to lb.ij. Trochifci, idem. vel Trocbifci Glycyrrb.

Granata Mahis. Pomegranate.

Flowers & rind Di.to3i. of the fruit.

Leaves.

Wood. bark, &

refin.

Gratiola. Hedge-Hyffop.

Infus. Gratiol. 3ff. toij. gr.x.to3i. (3i. to 3iv.) Extr. Gratiol. gr. iij. to 9i.

Guaiacum, Guiac.

Gum Guiac. Off. to 3ff 3ff. Elix. Guiac. gutt. xx. to 3ff vel Tina. Guaiaci.

Elix. Guiac, volat. vel Tind. g. ammoniata.

Hordeum. Barley.

Seed.

Decoct. Hordei. ad libit.

Simple. Parts ufed. Dofe. Compound and Chimical. Dofe.

Hydrargyrus. Mercury.

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Merc. calcinat. gr. i. to iij.

3ff. to ij. vel Hydrarg. calcinat.
Pil. Mercur. gr. x. to xv.
vel Pil. Hydrargyri.
Pil. Æthiopicæ, gr. x. to 9i.
Æthiops Mineral. 3ij.
vel Hydr. fulpbur. niger.
Pil. Plummeri, gr. x. to 9i.
vel Pil. Calomelan. comp.
Ung. cœruleum,
vel Ex. Hydrarg.

Ung. cœruleum,

vel Ex. Hydrarg.

Ung. Citrin.

vel Ung. Hydr. nitr.

Ung. Calc. Hydrar. alb.

Emplaft. cœrul.

vel Empl. Hydr.

Mer. corrof tubl. gr.ff. to ij.
wel Hydr muriat. corrof.
Mer. dulcis, gr. i. to v.

wel Calomelds.

Turpeth. mineral. gr.ff. to i.
wel Hydr. vitriolat. flav.

Mer, cinereus, gr. ij. to iv. vel Hydr. præcip. ciner.

Mer. præc. rubr. gr. i. to iij.

vel Hydr. nitrat. rubr.

Mer. præc. alb. gr. ii, to iij.

vel Calx. Hydrarg. alb.

Hyosciamus. Herb, & feeds.

Ro

Extr. Hyf. grain 31.

Legisley

Jalapium. Jalap. Pulv. Jalap. comp. 3i. to 3ff.
gr. x. to 3ij. Pil è Jalap. gr. x. to xv.
Refin. Jalap. 3ff. to i.
Tinct. Jalap. 3ij. to vi.

Ipecacubana. Root.

Pulv. Dover. gr. xv. to Di. Off. to i. vel Pulv. Ipecac. comp. Tinct. Ipecac. 3ff. to ij. wel win. Ipecac.

Mafliche. Mastic.

Simple. Parts wied	De de Line de Ma
Juniperus. Berry	Doje. Gompound and Chemical. Doft. Ol. Juniperi, gutt. iij. Bacc. Aq. Junip. comp. vel Sp. Juniper. comp.
	gr. viij. Tinct. Kino, 3ff. to i.
Lapis calaminaris.	Cerat. Lap. cal.
Lavendula. flower Lavender. & tops. 9i	Ol. Lavand. gutt. v. to iij. Sp. Lavand gutt. xxx. to 9i. Sp. Lav. Comp. idem.
Lichen Islandicus. Iceland Liverwort. 9i.	Mucilag. Lichen. ad libit.
Lignum Campachenfe. Logwood. gr. x.	Extr. L. C. gr. v. to xv. to 3i. Decoct. L. C. (Ziij. to lb.ij.)
Lilium album. Root. White Lilly. Bi.	Mucilag. Rad. ad libit.
Limin. Juice, Leman. outer tind, &c	Succ. Limon. 3i. to ij. Syrup. Limon. 3ij. to iv.
Linum. Lintfeed.	Infus. Lin. ad lbit. (3ff. to lb.ff.)
Lithargyrus.	Acet. Lithargyr. gtt. x. to 3i.
Lobelia. Root. Blue Cardinal Flower.	Decoct.Rad. fice. lb.ii. in dies.
Manna. Manna.	Serum Mannæ, ad libit.
Magnefia alba. Magnefia. 9i. t	o.3ij.

gr. ij to xij,

PRACTICAL PHARMACOPCIAL

Compound and Chemical. Dofe . Simple. Parts ufed. Dofe. Melampodium. Root. Extr. Melam. gr. v. to 9 f. Black Hellebore. gr.vi. to 3ff. Tinct. Melamp. gr.v. to 9 %. Mentha Pipirit. Leaves Ol. Menthæ, gutt. if. Peppermint. 140 .191 Ax of AgaMenth. Zijato iv. Con Zizany stungage. 3i. arel Time Only wel'Sp. Mentha. Mentha Sativa. Infus. callid. vel Thea. Spearmint: (3i. to lb. i.) Menyanthes. O from V has That Been Marth Trefoil: 12 1911 9i. to ij. Mezercon. Of the gr.ff. to iij. Decoct. Mez. lb.ij. in dies (3i. to lb.iiij.) and timing spinish in gr. iij. to v. Vin. Millep. Millepeda. 3i. to ifi. Slaters, or Woodlice, Tinet. Mofchi, gtt.xxx. to 3i. Moschus. gr. ij. to xij. Musk. Tinet. Myrrhæ, get. xv. to 3i. Myrrba. graj, to xij. Berry Myrrh. Infuf. Nicot. gtt. lx. to exx. Nicotiana. Vin. Nicot. Tobacco. Application of the same Acid. nitrof. tenue get aliq. Nitrum. A sector OA gr. vi. to 3i. Trochisci Nitri, ad libit. Nitre. Sp. Nitri dulcis, Anta & Toi. Cautic. Lunar. 3ij to 347. Sal Polychreft. vel Liaivia Vitriol. fulph.

libit. Nun Moschata, vel Myristica.

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to i.

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to ij.

3i.

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o 3i.

dies.

Aq. Nuc. spirit. 31. to Z. wel Sp. Myristica.

Rodfin Raffe. . Root

Morte-Kadilla.

Nutmeg and say of git av. to 3i.

Olibanum. Frankingense. mady R gr. v. to 9i. 100

A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPOLIA.

RII

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A I I

Simple. Parts ufed,	Dofe. Compound and Chemical, Dofe.
Olea expressa. met Maria	Melamped and Lace .if
O. Menting, parison de la	L. Laudenum. gtt. xxx. to 3i. vel Tind. Opii. Elect. Thebaic. 3ij. to 3ff. vel Electuar. Opiatum. Elix. Paregoric. vel Tind. Opii ammon.
Decoch Mor Ing is also (El rathell 1998	in dies.
Papaver. Head.	Syrup. Diacodion. 3i. to 3i.
Petreolum. Rock Oil.	Aq. Petreoli. 3iv. to lb.ff. (lb.ij. to cong. ij.)
Pimenia. Berry. gr. ij.	to iv. Aq. Piment. 3i. to iv.
Pulfatilla Nigricani. Herb & Meadow Anemone. flower:	Extr. Pulfat. gr.v. to 9i. Aq. Pulfat. 3ff.
Pretbrum. Root. gr. iv.	o gi.
Qualita. Wood, gr.x. bark, & root.	ieos.
Quercus. Bark.	to 3i.
Quereus Marina. Sea Wrock. Rapban. Rustic. Root.	Ag. Raphan. Zij. so iv.
Horfe-Radifh. 31	loij.

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in a contract

Radix Indica L. Indian, or Lope Root.	opez.	Dofe. (1 Compound and Che	mical. Doje.
Rhamnus Cathar Buck Thorn.	r. Root.	Syrup. Rhamn.	Ji. to iij.
Rhubarb.	er altona eraphicae eraphicae	Vin. Rhei dulc.	3 ff. Zij. to iv. Zij. to Zff. Zi.
The state of the s	er by the parties	Elix. Saccr.	um Aloe.
Rhododendron.	Herb.	Decoct. Rhodod. ij. to iv. (3 ij. to 3x.)	₹ij. to v.
Ricini Ol. Caftor Oil.	Seed.	ij. to 311.	in a mile
Rose pallida. Pale Roses.	Petal.	Aq. Rofar. Syrup. Rofar.	Zij. to iv. Zi.
Rofæ rubræ. Red Rofes.	Petal.	000 200 100 100 100	36. 3i. fæpe. 3i.
Rofemary.	Top & flower.	Ol. Rofmar. Aq. Sp. Rofmar. wel Sp. Rofmarin Aq. Regin. Hung Acet. Aromat.	oth ac
Rubia. Madder.	Root.		Marine C.
Ruta. Rue.	Leaf.	Ol. Rutz, ff. to 3i. Infuf. Rutz, (3i. to lb.i.) Extr. Sab.	gutt. iij. Zij.
Savine.	and participation	3ff, to i. Decoct. Sabin. (3i. to lb. iij.)	Zij. tviv.

Simple. Parts ufed. Dofe. Compound and Chemical. Dofe. Lean I will all which Sagapenum. Charle Brasenti gr. v. to Ai. Sagapen. Sal Ammoniacum.

Sal Ammon. vol. gr. v. to Bi.

Ammoniac Salt.

Sp. Sal Am. gurt. xv. to 3i. vel Ag. Ammonia.
Sp. Sal Am. cum Calce. description of the 11 min A Marie Contract Cont vel Aq. Am. cauftic. Sp. Sal. Am. vin. gtt. x. to 3i. vel Sp. Ammonia. War Make date. Sp. Salin. arom. gutt. x. to xl. vel Sp. Am. aromat. Aug 2 1 157 Sp. volat. fœtid. gtt. x. to xxx. Self win the Anil ho vel Sp. Am. fætid. Edward Chapter Sp. Mindereri, 3ij to 3i. wel Ag. Am. acetat. Sp. Sal marin. Sal marin. Hif. Ti. vel Soda muriata. Sea Salt. Infuf. Salviæ, ad libi Salvia. Leaf. Di. to 3i. (3ij to lb.i.) Sage. ZII. toi. Decoct. Samb. Sambucus. Inner Elder, bark, (flor. mp. i. to 3vij.) Rob. Samb. 3i. to 3i. flower, & berry. Polymer Small Committee St. S. THE STATE OF Sal Cathart amar. . x 2 10 mm. AMERICA : vel Magnefia vitriolata. Bitter Cathartic Salt. Sij.to 3ff. the distribute. Sapo alb. Hifpan. gr. v. to 91. Pil. Sapo.

Castile Soap. Di. to 3-ij. Linim. saponac.

S

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Sarfaparilla. Root. Decoct. Sarfæ, lb.ij. in dies.

Saffafras. Wood, Decoct. Lignor, idem. root, & 3ij.

A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPEIA.

207

	IACIICAL	FRARMACOFG	
Simple. 1	Parts ufed. 1	Doje. Compound and	Chemical. Dofe.
Scammonium.	gr. iij.	Pulv. Scam. c.	91 to 11:
Scilla. Squill.	Root. gr. ij.	Pulv. Siccat. to vi. Pil. feillit. Acet. feillit. Oxymel feillit. Syrup. feillit. Vin. feillit.	. 3i. to 3ij.
AND THE PARTY OF T	Train Told	(rad. 3ff. ad 3ff. pro d	vin. Ib.ij.)
Scardium. Water German	der. gr. y.		Teredistance Turns
Seneka. Senega.	Root.	Deco & Senek	e, 3 ij. to iv.
Senna.	Leaf.	Elect. Lenitiv. to 3ff. vel Electuar Elix. falut. vel Tinct. Se	3ij. to 3ff. Sennæ. 3ij.
Serpentaria. Snake-root.	Root.	Decoct. Serper to Off. (rad. 3ij. to Tinct. Serpen	Zvi.)
Simarouba.	Bark. gr. x.	to 9i. Decoct. Simar.	Zij. smpe.
Spermaceti, vel Sevum Ce	ui. Di	. to 31.	Will Hellon
Sinapi album. White Mustard	Seeds.	3i	A COMMENT
Spigelia. Indian Pink.	Root.	to Di.	The same
Spongia. Sponge.		Spongia ufta,	91.1031.
Stannum. Tin. Syax. Storax.	Filings and powder. 3	f. to i.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

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Simple. Pa	rts ufed. Dofe.	Compound and Chemical. Dofe.
Succinum. Amber.	gr. viij. to 3	Ol. Succini, gui". x. to xxv.
Sulphuris Flores. Flowers of Sulphi	ır. 3ij. to Z	Ung. antiploric. ff. wel Ung. Sulphuris. Balfam. fulph. gut. xv. to xxx.
Tamarindus. Tamarind.	Fruit.	Infus. cum Senna, Zij to iv.
Tartari Chryftalli. Chryftals of Tart	ır. 3v. to 1	Sal Tartar. gr. iij. to xv.
Terebintbina Vene Venice Turpentin		Ol. Terebinth. gutt. v.
Tormentilla. Tormentill.		Infus. Rad. 3ij. sæpe.
Tufflage Coltsfoot.	Herb &	Inful. Tuffilag. ad libit. (Herb. mp. i. to lb.i.)
Tutia. Tutty.	Bowers.	Syrup. Tuflilag. 3i.
Valeriana fylvest. Wild Valerian.	Root.	Infuf. Valerian. ad libit. ff. (3i. to lb.i.) Tinct. Val. volat. gtt.xx. toxl. vel Tinct. Valer. Am.
Veratrum White Hellebore	Root. gr. v. to 3	Tinct. Veratri, ff. Decoct. Verat. (3i. ad lb.i.)
Viola. Violet.	Fresh flower.	Infus. Violar. 3ij. to viij. 3i. to lb.i.) Syrup. Violar. 3i.
Vipera. Viper.	9f. to 3	Vin. Viperin. 3ij. to 3i.
Ulmus. Elm.	Inner bark.	Decoct. Ulmi, lb. ij. in dies. (3ij. to lb. ij.)
Uva Urfi. Bear's Wortle-	Leaf.	Inful. Uvæ Urfi, Zi, tovij,
berry.	Di. tp3i	ij. (3ij. to lb.i.)

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209

Parts ufed Dofe. Simple. Compound and Chemical, Dofe. Zincum. Ung. Zinci, Zinc. Flor. Zinci, gr.ij, to 9i.f. vel Zincum ufum.
Aq. Vitriolica. Vitriolum album. Di.ff. to ij. THE SALE STREET vel Zinc. vitriolat. Zinziber. Roor. Infuf. Zinziber. Zij. to iv. Ginger. gr. v. to z. Zij. to lb.i. Syrup. Zinziber. Zi, .toparte · 节心风水 erionis and have a second property to be Howard the constant · Septim mer , 正规, 利益 resident mark And the settly among the The state of the s 1 Pare to with a court making a highest 1000 The second of the second secon Comp. Pentle Cheese Commission of the Commission are the second graph some are presented by the second second second second by

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TABLE

Showing the Quantity of the Principal or Active INGREDIENT in certain Compound Medicines.

OPIUM.	200		-		
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	200	300			3

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Bitte Char Ipeca Wine Whi Oxyr

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Tarta

Wine Turp

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and Ma Zine variotes. Jon But Steel Bond

L. Land.	(Tina. Opii.)	in each ounce	3ij. of Opium.
	(Tina. Opii am.)		gr.vių. of Opium.
Dover's Powd.	(Pulv. Ipec, comp.)	Dram	gr. vi. of Opium.
Thebaid Elect.	(EleA. Opiat.)		gr. i. of Opium.
	(Flett. Catech.)	Ounce	gr.ij.ff. of Opium.
Pacific Pills.	(Pil. Opii.)	Dram	gr. vi. of Opium.
Opium Troch.	(Troch. Glyc. cum ()p.) ditto	gr. i. of Opium,
Anod. Balfam.	(Linim. Opiat.)	Ounce	9j. of Opium.

MERCURY.

	now	contains	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Pil. Merc.	(Pil. Hydrar.)	in each Dram	gr. iv. of 8.
Pil. Plum.	(Pil. Calom. comp.)	ditto	gr. xxii. of &.
Ung. Merc.	(Ung. Hydrar.)	ditto	grexij. of &.
Ung. nitrat.	(Ung. Citrin.)	ditto	gr. iv. of &, and gr. vii. of acid.
	(Ung. citr. mit.)	ditto	gr. ii. of &, and gr. iv. of acid.
Emplast. Mer	c.(Emp. Hydrar.)	ditto	gr. xvi. of g.
	ANTIM	ONY.	

Tartar eme	tic now	contains	es mornin
Wine.	(Vin. Antimon. Tart.)	in each Ounce gr. ij. o	f Tartar.

SCAMMONY.

Comp. Powder	contains	
Comp. Powder of Scammony. (Pulv. Scam.comp.	.) in each gr. vij. gr. iv. of Sci	am.

ALCES. contains

Colocynth Pills. (Pil. Aloes cum Colocynth.) in each Dra	m gr.xvi. of Aloes.

JALAP.

Comp. Powder	wow.	contains	
of Jalap.	(Pulv. Jalap comp.	in each Dram	9i. of Jalap.

PART II.

CLASSIFICATION THE PORT OF A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

OF THE

PRINCIPAL* ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

(BNUMBRATED IN PART PIRET.)

ACCORDING TO THEIR MEDICAL QUALITIES.

CLASS I.

EMETICS.

1. MILD, at,

Bitters in an increased dose Chamomile, Carduus, &c.

Ipecacuhan Wine of ditto Antimonial Wine White Vitriol Oxymel of Squills Syrup of ditto

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2. DRASTIC, as

Tartar emetic Wine of ditto Turpeth Mineral Blue Vitriol

EMETICA.

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inclusions

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Carlle Con The Mires

I. MITIA, Ut.

Amara fortia Santa to castle

Ipecacuban Vin. ejusdem Vinum antimoniale Vitriolum album Oxymel Scillarum Syrup. Scillarum,

2. DRASTICA, Ut, Tartarus emeticus Vin. & Tart. emetic. Turpethum minerale Vitriolum coruleum, vel cuprum vitriol.

^{*} Some of the leffer classes are omitted, as Errbines, Siala-

CLASS II.

PECTORALS,

I. ATTENUANTS, as,

Garlic (fresh and dried) Syrup of ditto Squills (fresh and dried) Vinegar of ditto Oxymel of ditto Syrup of ditto. Pills of ditto Ground Ivy Infusion Decoction of Liquorice Extract of Liquorice Benjamin Flowers of ditto Tineture of ditto Gum Ammoniac Flowers of Sulphur Balfam of ditto

2. INCRASSANTS, as,

Coltstoot
Tea and Syrup of ditto
Marshmallow
Decoction of ditto
Syrup of ditto
Gum Arabic
Mucilage of ditto
Emultion of ditto
Arabic Troches
Lintseed Tea
Spermaceti
Exprest Oils, as,
Oil of Sweet Almonds
Opium

PECTORALIA.

I. ATTENUANTIA, Ut,

Allium Syrup. Allii Scilla Acetum fcilliticum Oxymel scilliticum Syrup. scilliticus Pill. feillit. Hedera Terrestris Infus. Infus. Glycyrrhiza Extr. ejusdem Benzoinum Flores Benzoini Tinet. ejufdem Ammoniacum Gum. Flores Sulpburis Balfam. ejufdem.

2. INCRASSANTIA, Ut,

Tussilago
Infus. et Syrup. ejusdem.
Althæa
Decoot. ejusdem
Syrup. ejusdem
G. Arabicum.
Mucilago ejusdem
Emulsio ejusdem
Trochisci Arabici
Infus. Sem. Lini
Spermaceti, vel Sevum Ceti
Olea expressa, ut,
Ol. Amygdal. dulcium
Opium.

Acid Tam Caffi Elec

Man Man Syru Ditte Soap

Soap Crea Mag Cast Flow

Aloe Rufi Aloe Rhu Ston

Tine

Aloe

Infu Win Bitte

Swer Sacr Senr

Infu Se Len

CLASS III.

CATHARTICS.

1. LAXATIVES.

Acid Fruits, as, Tamarinds Caffia of the Cane Electuary of ditto Manna Manna Whey Syrup of Pale Roses Ditto of Violets Soap Soap Pills-Cream of Tartar Magnefia Castor Oil Flowers of Sulphur

2. PURGATIVES, as,

Aloes Aloetic Pills Rufus' Pills Aloetic Wine Rhubarb Stomachic Pills Tincture of Rhubarb Infusion of ditto Wine of ditto Bitter Tincture of ditto

with

col A

Sweet Tincture of ditto Sacred Elixir

Infusion of Tamarinds with Infus. Tamarind. cum Senna Lenitive Electuary

CATHARTICA.

Talan

I. LAXANTIA.

Frudus acidi, ut, Tamarandi . N Caffia Fiftularis Elect. Diacassia Manna Serum Mannæ Syrup. Rofar. Damafcenf. Syrup Violarum Sapo Pil. Saponac. Crem. Tartari Magnefia alba Ol. Ricini Flores Sulphuris.

2. PURGANTIA, Ut,

Aloe Pil. aloetic, vel ex Aloe Pil. Ruft, vel Aloes cum Myrrha Vin. aloetic Rhaum Pil. flomach to the trans Tinet. Rhæi Infusio ejusdem Vin. ejufdem Tind. Rhai amar. vel T. Rbubarb. C. Tinet. Rhei dulcis Elixir facrum, vel ex Aloe et Rheeo Senna

Electuar lenitiv. vel è Sennd

Elixir of Health Talap Extract of ditto Compound Powder of ditto Pulv ejufdem comp. Jalap Pills Tincture of Jalap Syrup of Buckthorn Bitter Cathartic Salt Glauber's Salt Solubile Tartar

Vitriolated Tartar

Polychreft Salt Rochelle Salt 3. DRASTICS, as, Colycinth Pills of ditto Scammony Compound Powder of ditto Pulv. Scamm. comp. Elaterium Gambogia
Foxglove Digitalis Decoction of ditto Decoct. ejufdem Black Hellebore Melampodium Tincture of ditto Tinct. ejusdem
White Hellebore Veratrum

Elix. falut. vel Tinet. Senne C. Falapium Extr. ejufdem

Pil. è Jalap. Tinet. Jalap. Syrup. de Rhamno

Sal Cathert. amar. Sal Glauberi, vel Soda Virriol. Tartar Solubile, vel Kali Tatarifat.

क्षान मार्गी Tartar vitriolatum, vel Kali Vitriolat. Sal Polychreft. idem

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Sal Rocheile, vel Sode Tartoris. 3. DRASTICA, Ut, Colycinthis -

Pil. è Colocynth. Scammonium Ass. Elat rium Gambogia

Tincture of ditto Tinct. ejufdem Hedge Hyffop Gratiola.

CLASS IV.

ABSORBENTS.

ABSORBENTIA.

Crabs' Eyes Crabs' Claws Prepared Chalk Coral Pearls

Oculi Cancrorum Chole corundem Creta præparata Corallium Margarita

invinito A.

hor pang?

Section /

a construction and

Balant Place

in na I

Magnefia ... Magnefia . buo' barnera Calcined Hartshorn Quick-lime Calx oroa All Alkalis in a diluted flate Alkalina mitia.

Cornu Corvi calcinat. Sarfar a tila

CLASS V.

DIURETICS. DIURETICA.

etriol. Tar-

Kali

toris.

NE.

Funiperus

Oil of ditto 11400 de Spirit of ditto Garlic and its Preparations Burdock Decoction of ditto

Squill and its Preparations Wakerobin Afarum

Horse-radish Water of ditto Decoction of ditto

Juniper

Nitre · Salt of Tartar Cream of ditto Ammoniac Salt Spanish Flies

Tincture of ditto Syrup of Meadow Saffron Acids

Opium

Ol. ejufdem 3 80000. Aq. composita ejusdem Allium et præparat.

Bardana Decoct. ejufdem Scilla et præparat.

Afarum . Raphan. ruftic. lo assault Aq. ejufdem

Seneka Decoct. ejufdem Nitrum vel Kali Nitrat.

Sal Tartar. vel Aq. Kali Cremor Tartar.

Sal Ammoniac. Cantharides Tinct. ejufdem

Colchic. Syrup. Acida Opium.

CLASS VI.

DIAPHORETICS.

Saffron Tincture of ditto Counter-poison

DIAPHORETICA.

OLD SAME THOU Crocus Tinet. ejusdem Contrayerva

Compound Powd, of ditto Guiac Decoction of the Woods Sarfaparilla Decoction of ditto Antimony

Pulo. contrayer. comp. Guiacum Decoal Lignor Sarjaparilla Decod. ejusdem

Antimonium.

Opium

CLASS VII.

SUDORIFIES

Opium Camphora Camphire Vinegar Volatile Alkeli Mulk Snake root Tincture of ditto Neutral Salts, as. Mindererus Spirit, &c.

SUDORIFICA.

Chief can in Press

Acetum Acetum Alkali volatile Moschus Serpentaria Tinet. ejufdem Sales medii, ut, Sp. Mindereri, Aq. Ammon. Acetat. Gc.

CLASS IX.

CORROBORANTS.

I. ASTRINGENTS.

Red Rofes Balaustine Flowers Tormentill Oak Bark Logwood Galls Japan Earth Dragon's Blood Gum Kino Alum

ROBORANTIA.

I. ASTRINGENTIA, Ut, Rosa rubra Flores Balauft. Tormentilla Cort. Querci Lignum Campechense Galla Catecha ATT TOWN Sanguis Draconis Com Kino Arry Silve Alumen לוסנינונר באוויסף

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Pepp Spear Lave Leffe

Rose

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Cinn Caffi: Cane Cafca Wild

Coch Oran Sweet Vo

Stura!

Armenian and other Bolar Bolus Armena, &c. Farths ATTHISTIN

Ditto of Copper Cupri eadem Ditto of Zinc

Preparations of Iron Ferri praparat. Ditto of Lead Saturni eadem Zinci eadem.

Gentian Tincture of ditto Tinct. ejusdem

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of the neta.

2. TONICS, as, 2. TONICA, ut.

Gentiana Leffer Centaury Centaurium minus Quaffy Quaffia Quaffia Simarouba Decoction of ditto Decoct. ejusdem Chamomile Chamæmelum Decoction of ditto Decoct. ejusdem Peruvian Bark

Angustura Bark

Angustura

Alteria TanoCLASS IX.

Peppermint
Spearmint
Spearmint
Sativa Lavender
Lavendula
Leffer Cardamom
Rofemary
Cinnamon
Caffia Caffia Cafcarilla .17 Canella alba Wild Valerian Adda Valeriana fylvestris Cochineal

VOL. IV.

STIMULANTS. STIMULANTIA. ESTOE V

I. AROMATICS, as, Distantica, utibosis

Caffia

Coccinella Orange Bark Cortex aurant;
Sweet-scented Flag Acorus.

Track from C.

CLASSIFICATION

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Sa WAC M

Co. Dil Sw Car An Les

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2. PUNGENTS, as,	Armenian and other Bolin Bolin Farths, Altragang .2
Muftard	Sinapi and to enouserent
Nutmeg	Myrifica sequed to othe
	Macis Macis
Ginger	Zinziber
Alcohol, and the same of the	Alcohol. A HOLKOT .
	Gentlen - Con
3. BALSAMICS, OS,	3. BALSAMICATON
Turpentines	Terebinthine Ino
Canada Balfam	Balfam Canadenfe scholatil
Capivi Balfam	Copaible to noistone
Peruvian ditto	- Peruvian, Michigan
Balfam of Tolu	- Toletan. hoowereW
Myrrh	Myrrha allib lo mubail
	Storax ensil baquel
	Petreolum. on a to national

lennian Bark (1997) and depring the state of CLASS X.

DEOBSTRUENTS.	DEOBSTRUENTIA.
Borax ALTWALTMIT	Borax RIVELUMITY
Madder	. Rubia . SOLUTANO SA
Soap	Sapo
Mercury	Mercurius, vel Hydrar.
Mezereon	Mezereon "sompre
Lobelia Antimony	Lobelia Antimonium.
MEN TO DESCRIPTION OF SHE MAN	nomanion, and a nomanion

CLASS XI.

	swe	CLASS XI.	OZ - CO	TE SMOUSE
		Cafemily		silizatila,
	SEDATIVES.	of the ries	SEDANTIA	7年1月前
Acids		Acida	er man	Cochinesi
Nitre :	Fill of them	Nitrum,	vel Kali Nit	ratialist
Opium	A STATE AND A STATE OF THE STAT	Opium	gaid beto	SOL THE LOCK
Opium Hemloo	k,	Cicuta		4140

CLASSIFICATION.

Deadly Night-shade Belladonna Belladonna cida A nud Henbane Hyofciamus cinnascent rud Camphire Camphora. Camphora.

CLASS XII.

ANTISPASMODICS.

ANTISPASMODICA.

Amber

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Table 1

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IT Sactifum Afa-fætida
Galbanum
Sagapen
Woodfoot
Ether
Caftor
Mulk
Volatile alkaline Salts

Saccinum
Afa-fætida
Galbanum
Fuliga
Lines bins bende
Ether
Caftoreum
Mofchus
Volatile alkaline Salts

Afa-fætida
Galbanum
Fuliga
Lines bins bende
Afa-fætida
Galbanum
Fuliga
Lines bins bende
Afa-fætida
Galbanum
Fuliga
Lines bins bende
Afa-fætida
Afa-f

Lance Water

CARMINATIVES.

CARMINATIVA.

Coriander Dill Sweet Fennel

Caraway THAT ACHTLA Anifum

Coriandrum Anethym Foniculum dulce

Carvi ENTAIRHTVOHTA

Line where Nace. Vines. VIX 28ALD 'es area.

EMOLLIENTS. EMOLLIENTIA

Althea

Althea
Quince Seed
Sem. Cydonior.
Linifeed
Lini fem. White Lily Lilium album

CLASSIFICATION.

Exprest Oils Gum Arabic Gum Tragacanth Starch Spermaceti Axunge

Olea expressa Sum. Arabicum Tragacanth. Spermaceti

ANTISPASMODICAL!

CLASS XV.

ANTHILMINTICS

ANTHILMINTICA.

Axungia, vel adep. fuilla.

WITSPASMODICE

SmadesH

Samblire L

TECHTA

Mulk

Cames Seed

34585101 . Victorial

Foetids, as Rue, Tanfy, &c. Foetida, ut Ruta, &c.
Bitter and acrid Purgatives, Amara et acria Purgantia as Khubarb, &c. saare Stannum Tin with polichos Coweech Cabbage-tree do sailedle de Geofraa ella soiladle entelev

Filix mas Male Fern Mercury, as Æthiops Mine- Hydrargyrus, ut Æthiops Mi-

ral, &c. neral, Calomel, &c. Lime Water Agua Calcis.

CLASS XVI.

Serie Cariculeum

LITHONTHRIPTICS.

LITHONTRIPTICA

CARTINATIFE

Alkali, both mild and cau- Alkali cauftic. et mite, vel Aqua Kali pur. et Aq. Kali flic Sapo Soap Aqua Calcis Lime-water

Alkaline aërated Water, Agua alkalin. aërat. Daucus Sylvestris Wild Carrot

Sem Laterine

Bear's Whortleberry Uva Urfi Diuretica. Diuretics

Seaudhail) Flice CLASS XVII.

Treicants, at, a verically a

REPELLENTS.

REPELLENTIA.

A fenica 1. DISCUTIENTS, es, 1. DISCUTIENTIA, UL,

Calamy Lapir Calaminarii manino

Zinc reference Zincum refered Tutty Tutty Saturnum line ents Mindererus Spirit Sp. Mindereri, vel Agi Am-mon Acctat.

Vinegar Acatum, Vinegar le 1911 A

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STALL the de

2. COSMETICS, as,

mon minist.

COSMETICA, Ut,

Balfam of Mecca Iffues

Balfam Mecca Fonticuli.

The Somethers in Children 3. STYPTICS, as,

STYPTICA, ut,

Agaric
Sponge Spongia Styptic Powder Actual Cautery

Agaric the sales to the face Pulo. Styptic. - Cauterium.

and the the flat out that they appear up as we to be CLASS XVIII.

CAUSTICS.

CAUSTICA.

1. INFLAMMANTS, as,

I. INFLAMMANTIA, UL,

Pellitory Mustard Wake-robin Garlic Onion Leek

Pyrethrum Sinapi. Arum
Allium
Copa
Porum. Believe of Meetal and Property of the Conference of the Conference

the state of the s

SAMORE HORSE TO SEE SOUSE A SOUSE ASSOCIATION OF

Allenda (presignated destructions and action of the contract o

The second secon

Carlo Carlos

2. VESICANTS, as,

Spanish Flies Cantharides
Racunculus Racunculus

2. VESICANTIA, ut,

Cantharides

3. CORROSIVES, as,

Arfenic Arfenic Arfenicum

Quieklime Cale viva Cale viva

3. CORROSIVA, ut,

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Concentrated Acids Acida acerr.

Caustic
Common ditto
Blue Vitriol
Vitriolum cœruleum vel Cupri
Verdigrease

Erugo Eris, vel Cuprum

Butter of Antimony Butyrum Antimonii, vel Anti-Religio Muriat. mon, Muriat.

on the state atoms flowed from the woneithment of the it the and no. the crucit that seek of PART-IIL to the could be dead.

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Change of Pratibones of Pratibones on the feet

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION:

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THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES

ish again in the mployed in

THE DISEASES OF INFANCY.

ten and an armount of a constitution of the final benefit and a constitution of

all life, only free and or residence to

entitle of the property of the second flower of the second flower. Congress were the comment Moising I. TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

out yet have a come of the Alban, and there of the The treatment of children at birth depends on making the transition from the foetal state as slight as possible. This transition confifts in

care he decire hing cha-Innus and 1. Change of Atmofbere:

To remedy this, the child should be wrapped up as warm as possible, and no other step taken for some time. It should then be washed with soap and water, lukewarm; but, in doing it, the skin should be no way fretted, and the exposure made for as fort a time as possible.

2. Change of Circulation.

To render this as light as possible to the constitution of the child, no feparation betwixt the mother and child should be made till the pulsation in the umbilical cord entirely ceases; and then the ligature may be passed, as directed Vol. III. p. 131, and the

3. Change of Nourishment.

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Milk alone should form the nourishment of the child, and nothing else should supply its place, nor be offered to it, till a proper supply fill the breast of the mother, or twenty-four hours after delivery, at which time the child's organs are also prepared to receive it.

The milk should also possess the proper proportion of its principles: its age should suit that of the child, and no other nou-rishment should be interposed till the end of the first month, when a little boiled bread may be added to it once a day, but no animal food should be permitted till the child is able to walk.

When the mother's milk is deficient, its flow may be affifted by much use of diluent or fluid diet; and with this view, also, a mixture of milk and beer has been particularly recommended. It is prepared by letting two parts of milk rise over a gentle sire, and adding to it one part of well-fermented beer previously boiled. It is to be taken cold.

When weaning takes place, the use of additional nourishment must be begun for some time previous to it; and the child is weaned by anointing the nipple with some disagreeable substance,

as foot or alnes.

When the child is brought up by the hand, the fame principles in the choice of the milk are to be studied as when reared by the

mother.

The milk is given by means of a por, or other infrument, in a lukewarm flate. It should be prepared by mixing it with a little light animal jelly to render it less accseent, and have also a proportion of sugar dissolved in it to increase its nourishing quality. This milk should be always taken from the same animal.

Where milk difagrees with children brought up in this way, weak beef or real tea may be substituted occasionally in its place, or a soup composed of beer and the yolk of an egg. The beer must be vinous; the yolk of the egg must be mixed with a pint of the beer while boiling, and the remainder added when cold.

Whey is the best drink for children brought up by the hand;

and it should be always made of milk from the same cow.

An earlier use of additional nourishment and of animal food should in general also be permitted here.

II. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

child, and figuresis derivered the

The render this sa lives as action in the contribution in

sing an date the filmfactors in diligent

In prescribing for children, the chief difficulty lies in fixing the appropriate dose; and hence medicines more frequently fail with

them, or are over-dofed, than with the adult. As a direction, therefore, it is proper to examine in a general manner the proportions fit for this early period of life.

Thus 7 years require half the dose of an adult.

3 years the fourth. t month the tenth.

sail ve militar mension With these proportions in view, where no peculiarity of constitution exists, the doses stated will generally succeed.

The diseases of children to be judged of from the state of the fontanelle and ikin.

Incomplete Animation.

Fainting removed by the use of volatiles; as

R. Lact. Afæfætid. gutt. iv. Aq. Font. 3ij. m.

R. Tinct. Valerian. Sylveft. gutt. iv. To be given every two bours. Aq. Menth. 3 ij. m. ft. hauft.

Still-birth to be recovered,

1. By warmth, as covering the child with warm cloths, and

uling the warm bath. z. By exciting the action of some principal organ, as blowing into the windpipe, inflating the lungs, and expelling it again by pressure on the breast; stimulating the nose and throat by means of a feather; injecting warm glyfters, or of tobacco-smoke into the rectum; immersing the placenta in warm water, and forcing the blood into the circulation of the child; employing friction of the furface with stimulants, or striking the soles and

The partial species or discolouration of the face and extremities treated by exciting action of furface by heat, and of the prime viæ by vomiting or a glytter.

The application of a leech fometimes of use when congestion appears the cause.

Red Gum. The red-gum is an efflorescence of spots, varying in their fize and appearance, confined to the superior parts of the body, particularly the face, cheeks, and neck, fore arms, and back of the hands; but frequently extending also in its progress

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over the whole skin. They are generally, though not always, preceded by some disorder of the system. They are commonly also attended with costiveness.

Treated, La no lo al

- 1. By attention to the state of the skin or external surface, by preferving its proper temperature, and recalling the eruption, if fuddenly repelled, by hear, particularly the femicupium, or warm bath.
- 2. By counteracting the internal acrimony which produces the eruption, by absorbents and laxatives; as
- R Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij. Magnef. alb. gr. iij. m. ft. Pulv. laxans.
- R Aq. diftillat. 3i. Spt. Nuc. Moschat. Syrup. Althæa, 3 3i. Magnef. alb. 3i. m.

A tea-spoonful a dose twice a day.

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R. Magnes. alb. 3ij. Cinnabar. fact. gr. xij. m. ft. Pulv. fubtil.

gr. v. to Di. a dofe.

R. Tartar. Emetic. gr. 1. Magnef. alb. 9i. m. ft. Pulv.

gr. v. a dofe.

- 3. By removing uneafy fymptoms, as fickness or depression, by cordials.
- R Aq. Ammon. comp. 9i. Aq. diftillat. Syr. Caryophyll. a 3ij. m.

Two tea-spoonfuls a dose.

Retained Meconium.

An accumulation of the meconium, or bile, in a highly animalifed flate, precedes birth; and, when not discharged after it, is productive of various complaints, as indigeftion, flatulence, pain, &c. often ascribed to a different cause.

Removed by various laxatives; as,

R Mannæ, 3i. folve in Aq. fervent. 3ff.

A dofe.

R. Syrup. Rofæ pallid. Iff. A tea-spoonful a dose.

R Syrup. de Rhamno. de Khamno. Simpl. 2 3 ij. m. The same.

R. Ol. Ricini, 3ff. The fame.

R Mellis, Ai. Seri Lact. 3i. m.

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Laxative Potion.

R Ol. Amygdal. Syrup. Rofæ, Aq. distillat. a Zi.

Two or three tea- poonfuls a dose occasionally.

di stand

R Magnes. alb. gr. iv. Rhuharb. gr.ij. Sacchar. alb. gr. vi. Ol. Anifi, gutt. i. ft. Puly.

To be given at bed-time.

R Sennæ, Di.

Prun. Gallic. No 3, coque per horæ dimid. in

Description last commons

Aq. Cyath.

Three or four tea-Spoonfuls every bour till it operates.

A glyster of milk and moist sugar may be given lukewarm.

Jaundice.

The icterus infantum is distinguished by the same yellow colour of the skin as in the adult, though in infants the nails are remarked to be free from its tinge. In its progress, when continuing fome time, the yellow deepens, or changes to an orange colour.

Treated by an emetic, succeeded by a laxative; and, if prolonged, the use of saponaceous medicines. The emetic most proper is ipecacuhana; as,

B. Ipecacuhan. gr. iv. Syrup. fimpl. 3ij. m.

The laxative preferred is rhubarb; as,

R Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv. Syrap. fimpl. 3ij. m. ft. hauft. The belig aled queig

When not yielding to a repetition of this plan every two or three days, joined with the affiftance of the warm bath and friction of the abdomen, saponaceous medicines necessary; as,

R. Aq. Kali, 3ij.

From two to five drops a dose in any liquid.

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Caparial . 7A

R Sapon. alb.

A small bit to be diffolwed in milk.

Rofe.

The infantine eryfipelas confifts of blotches, various in their appearance, and rapid in their progress, acquiring soon a purblish or leaden hue, becoming exceedingly hard, and tending frequently to mortification.

Treated by the internal use of tonics, particularly the bark and aromatics; as,

R. Decoct. P. C. Peruv. Zvin. (Corr. 9i. ad. Aq. lib. i.)

A table-spoonful five or fix times a day.

R. Conf. Aromatic. 3i.

A little to be difforved in each spoonful of the decoction.

The best local applications are antiseptic lotions; as,

Re Spt. Vines campherat. Compreffes dipped in it

in his presented to the particular

are to be first corung out; and then applied to the parts.

R Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat.

The Same.

Affection of the Nofe.

The ozena of infancy is diftinguished by a discharge of matter from the nofe, first purulent, and then fanious; a purplefireaked eye-lid towards its verge; a difficulty of breathing, particularly in fleep; and an external fullness of the throat and neck, discovering, on inspection internally, the tonfils turnified, of a dark red hue, with ah-coloured fpecks, frequently ulceration.

To be treated as the formet disease, by tonic and antileptic remedies ; alfo,

Re Pulv. Contrayery, comp. gr. iij. To be taken in bark

The local treatment, the proper position for the discharge of the matter, and the use of antiseptic washes; as,

R Decoct. P. C. P. Cum Acid. muriatic. gutt. aliquot. Mellis, Trum for Elect

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Thrufb.

The thrush is an eruption of spots, appearing generally about the third week, or within the month, on the lips and inside of the mouth, which continues to spread, and at times affects the whole of the alimentary canal, appearing externally at the anus.

Treated by counteracting the fecretions of the primæ viæ, and by the exhibition of an antimonial emetic; as,

Re Antimon. Tartar. gr. i. Aq. fervent. 3ij.

Alea-spoonful a dose every three quarters of an bour, till vomiting enfues.

Afterwards, the use of absorbents; as,

Re Pulv. Contrayerv. C. gr. iij.

R. Julap. è Creta. Atea-spoonful often.

STOPPING

the chief the grocer and helds aid When the scaling begins, purgatives then proper, as in p. 139; alfo,

Rhæi, gr. iij. m. ft. Pulv.

The confequences of the difease to be repaired by tonics; as,

neutricy in this peak to extern R. Lafuf. Chamamel. 3iv. on not sain no services (Flor. 3i. ad Aq. lb. i.) A tea-Spoonful swice or thrice a day.

R Tinet. Gentian &ff. Five drops a dofe, twice a day, in a little water.

The local applications to the disease confist of astringents, in various forms; as,

R Pulv. Boracis, 3i.nourton recomment, accomment back at 1 Sacchar, alb. Zviij. m. ft. Pulv. A little to be put often - into the mouth.

Jone deil mutistic gent sinte aut. R Boracis, 3ij. Mellis, Zi. m. ft. Elect.

The fame.

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R.

R. Mellis, 3ff.
Spt. Vitriok vel

R. Infuf. Rofæ Rulræ, Zij. Mellis, 3ij. m.

230

The fame.

Excoriations of anus removed by sedative washes; as,

R Extract. Goulard. Vin. Gallic. a gutt. xxx.

Aq. Font. Ziv.

The parts to be bathed with this once or twice a day.

Skin-bound.

The disease termed Skin-bound is a peculiar affection, displayed in a yellowish-white colour of skin, its tightness or fixed state to the parts below, and its hard refifting feel, particularly on the face and extremities. To these symptoms are joined coldness of the child, its apparent pain, and death-like appear-

The external treatment lies in the use of the warm bath, rendered stimulant by a solution of falt and foap; in friction, and blifters.

The internal, in the previous exhibition of a laxative, as in p. 227, and then carminatives and antispasmodics; as, Oli Sacrati, ett. in.

R Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv. Magnef. alb. 3ff.

Aq. Fœnicul. dulc. Anethi, a 3vi.

Syrup. Rofæ pallid. 3ff.

Spt. Ammon. comp. gutt. xxx. m.

Two or three spoonfuls a dose, twice or thrice a

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Aq. Penick, Elen

R Aq. Menth. Pip. Rofæ, ā 3i.

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Spt. C. C. Tinet. Valerian. Sylveft. volat. a 3i.

Syrup. fimpl. 3ff. m.

The fame.

Convulfions.

The convultions of children are generally preceded by flight symptoms of distortion of the face; as, involuntary laughter when asleep or awake, squinting of the eyes towards the nose, or turning them upwards, the child, at the fame time, changing to a blueish colour. The fit itself is diftinguished by diftortions, more or less general according to the violence of the attack. These distortions are either of the members in succession, or of the body all at once. They are attended with the usual symptoms of froth or frothy discharge from the mouth; and they are terminated by profound sleep, from which the child awakes unconscious of its former state.

The treatment depends on the particular cause of irritation. The lock-jaw treated by cleaning out the prime viæ, by injection or laxatives, as in p. 227, so as to remove the meconium.

The spasm of the part to be then attacked by the warm bath, by local stimulants, along with friction and blisters; as,

R Ol. camphorat. 31.

A little to be rubbed on the parts.

R Balfam. Anodyn. 31.

The fame.

The use of tonic and stimulant medicines proper during this treatment; as,

R Julep. Moschat. 3ij. Aq. diftillat. 3i.ff. M.

A tea spoonful often.

R. Aq. Menth. Pip. 3ff.
diftillat. 3i.
Ol. Succini, gutt. iv.
Sal Volat. gutt. ij.
Syrup. fimpl. 3ff. M.

A tea Spoonful often.

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Amely Just,

Children Shout Starte

R. Aq. Fænicul. dulc.
Syrup. fimpl. ā 3i.ff.
L. L. gutt. x.
Moschi, gr. ij. M.

The fame.

Also wine, diluted spirits, and other cordials, are proper.

Inward Fits.

The symptoms which diffinguish this second form of early convulfions, termed inward fits, are, a little blueness of the lips, slight turning up the eyes, and a peculiar found of voice, with quick intervals of breathing.

Treated by the exhibition of an emetic, as in p. 273, and afterwards the use of volatile and feetid medicines, as in the former disease; also

R. Ol. Succini, gutt. vi...
Tinct, Afæ fœtid. gutt. xxx...
Syr. fimpl.
Lac Amygdal. ā 3ij. M.

A tea-Spoonful often.

R. G. Asæ fætid. Off. Solve in Aq. Cinn. Font. a ziv. Tinct, Valerian, volat. zi.ff. M.

reactions and the second section represents

distinct all var of table for actor two all t

The fame.

Abdominal Complaints.

The chief abdominal complaints that attend infancy are wind and costiveness; and these complaints assume various symptoms, from simple griping pain and crying, drawing-up the legs and scrotum to the height of actual spasm, and convulsions.

The use of laxatives, combined with aromatics, the proper remedies; as,

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R. Tinet. Aloes comp. 311 29 add an From the to ten door door, in any liquid. dia langsM

R. Pulv. Sennæ, gr. ij. Zinziber, gr. i. to v. Pulv.

To be given in pap.

R. Magnef. alb. gr. iv. of an another are sailedle ad olle sA When from merbid iertagility, conces weitenfuttene app as Syrup. Rofæ, 3i.-M. ft. hauft. Laxans.

Magnef, gr. viji a chart s and to all Tinct. Rhæi, 3i. Syrup. Papaver. 3ij.

visibe by an environ ou tought an

R Plor. Chamie inel of · Corr. Aurour. 21/22 Aq. Menth. 3i.ff. M. Two or sbree sea poonfuls a Sun I doje every four bours.

Miscis.

R. Ol. Ricini, 3ii bois sofi sat locacitoi que learette 10 Mucilag. G. Arabic. Reifar Ander . The Mana Sanas A gure Sanas Mangel Spt. Ammon. Comp. gutt. x. M. Two tea Spoonfuls à dose.

Where these laxatives are not fufficient, a suppository may be used to remove costiveness; or, instead of it, some of the drastic purgatives; after which, the former remedies will be sufficient.

The best purgative is a glyster of milk, in which so grains of aloes are diffolved.

When wind is the chief symptom of uncafinels, external hear, either dry, or by fomentation, affords the quickest reliefant Attention to the food necessary, to prevent a relapte.

File Watchfulnes . Z ! funell will

To be treated as arifing from the former complaints, or by a proper regulation of the child, in regard to the times of fleep.

Vomiting, AGO circled.

In children, is feldom an idiopathic dileafe; it is generally a confequence of fome other morbid ftate.

When from repletion, no treatment necessary.

When from difease, to be treated according to the particular caufe, san bet ad bearing , rements belleven

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nd and ptoms egs and

proper

Thus, when the four fmell, or green clayey stools, mark predominant acidity, absorbents the proper remedy; as,

R Magnes. alb. 3ij.

234

A little to be mixed with the food, and given often.

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As also he alkaline preparations in p. 274.

When from morbid irritability, tonics are then indicated as,

R. Infus. C. Peruv. Ziv. (9i. to-3iv.)

To be giazen is por

A tea spagnful or tavo a dofe. As not specify by the late of the contract of

R Flor. Chamæmel. 9i. Cort. Aurant. gr. x. Pulv. Zinziber. gr. v.

Infunde in Aq. Zv. et cola.

Time kalkhei ha. Bungo Papalan Sit The fame.

Or external applications of the same kind; as, in 12.10 |

A little to be rubbed on the pit of R. Balfam. Anodyn. Two lea Jourships d W. x .this abe flomach. A. in R Spirit. Vinos. Camphorat. The fame.

Autor to storay to sooms B. Emplast. Labdani, 3st.
Theraic. 3i. m. ft. Emplast. To be applied on the region of the flomach.

BilG. Maftic. Beginnen, in more dryl tode all si bury and W Stor. Calamin. p the said as maranamonyd is god to date Pulv. Nuc. Fr. Myrifice . alazza fect afres a incent. Ol. Myrti. Flor. Balauft. a 3i.

Ceræ et Terebinth. a q. f. ut ft. Emplaft. alut. extent.

burge at I had tall to somelugat proofe R Ungt. Simpl. 3iij. Ol. Macis.

Rofmarin. a 9ff.

Balfam. Peruv. Bij. m. ft. Ungt. Dij. m. ft. Ungt. With a little of which the region of the flomath is sest midico substitut das sole frequently anointed, and then covered with warm flannel.

When from suppressed eruption, marked by the presence of

general fever, it is to be recalled by means of the warm bach, the application of friction after it, and a hister of warm platter to the region of the stomach, with the proper use of cordias.

When from interrupted discharge, the return of the latter is to

be folicited by fome irritating application.

Train!

When fleet, have the blesseguired, as Inflammation of Stomach. Storage and W

The gastritis infantum is a rare disease, and distinguished by great pain in the region of the stomach, very frequent in its recurrence, and marked by violent contortions or writhings, and the application of the child's hand to the part,

Treated by cooling laxatives, as in p. 227.

When more severe by blisters to the part, by fomentations, and the warm bath.

Send as hall it is no a Gripes 11 at the interest of it

of heatern to per an in Are treated as abdominal complaints, p. 278. top the spirit temperature Polit Toecarrier

Loofeness.

Talle 1 Minuser

Diarrhoea is one of the most frequent complaints of infancy, and one which, unless severe, is hardly to be considered in children as a real morbid state. By it, nature, with them, most commonly throws off any offending cause. Its causes, therefore, and treatment, require very particular attention.

To be treated according to the particular indication arising from the appearance of the discharge, and the cure to be always premised by an emetic, as in p. 227.

When the discharge indicates predominant acidity, rhubarb and absorbents the chief means of cure, with an occasional ano-

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R Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv. Cret. alb. 31. Sacchar. alb. 3i. Aq. Menth. Font. a 3i. ff. m.

Manage Arthrop File Two tea spoonfuls a dose. on of the land

relation and anadist

and services and strong medical

College Orange Staff Consult

R Pulv. Cret. alb. 3ij. Conf. Japonic. 3i. Sacchar. alb. 3i. Aq. Anethi, 3ij. m. The fame.

Revine Rhat, butter to be meet and a leaves being and rinke opin butt in born is real and the first being and Ad. Chin.

Ad. Cinn. Syr. Simpl. a 3i. in. fiat hauft.

When stool slimy, alkalies required, as in p. 228.

When watery, bloody, and dysenteric, a smart purge should premile, as in p. 227; and then cordials and glyfters of warm milk and demulcents fucceed.

Dentile diarrhoea demands a difference in the treatment, though the care depends on the operation of protrution of the teeth.

Watery gripes, or infantile dyfentery, is more obstinate in its effects.

An emetic should be premised here in a full dose, followed by a laxative; and the rest of the treatment to be varied according to the particular fymptoms.

It fymptoms mild, the cure then is to be trusted to small doler

of ipecacuhan or antimony; as, this article about and the results

R. Pulv. Ipecacuhan. gr. i. Magnef. alb. gr. xvi. Pulv. Aromat, gr. vi. m. et divid. in dof. viij. One every four to de standages in supertrale of and le see

R. Vin. Antimon. gutt. xij.

saolSyrup. Cois, a Siij. m. A tea-spoonful a dose every and married and vivy particular attention.

If a predominant acidity feems to continue the irritation alka-Ties then proper, as in p. 226; also, of constraints of me

R Tinet. Myrrhianino as a sail as a Spt. Ammon. fuccinat. a 3 ij. m. Five drops a dofe, in

any liquid.

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R Sapon. Venet. 3ij. Margarit. preparat. 3i. Chel. Caner. 3i.ff. Syrup. Altheæ, 3ff. Aq. Menth. Anethi, a Ziij. m.

A large tea spoonful every his or eight bours.

When weakness, not irritation, occurs to keep up the difcharge, astringents, tonics, and anodynes then proper; as,

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R. Balfam. Locatelli, Zi.
Conferv. Rofæ rubræ, Zij. m. The fixe of a bean a doken estimated maridiants to answer three or four times it day. R Decoct. Lign. Campechenf. Zviij. A table-poonfat a dop. R Hydrargyr cam halphin 1 R. Amyli, 9i. Aq. Cinn. f. 3ff. & Ennema ex Amylo. de Birtarut, Stanni, Birthe Cum L. L. Hodargyr. Son at 1. Ang gine External applications are also here employed state on A autu H H of Park Blief, or an low and R Axung. Anferin. 3 ij.
Ol Macif. 3i.
Menth. Sativ. 9i. Chamæmel. a 9ff. m. fr. Liniment. ... The negion of the fo-Bacc. Juniper.

wall to send risket at or sales and umbilions to be frequently and nointed with it. R Theraic. Venet. 31.

Ol. Macif. 3ij. Ol. Myristic, gutt. iij. m. et ft. emplast.

Incontinence of Stools.

Re Aloes Succor Palliated by cold affusion till the parts acquire frength, via Teachmin. Venet, q. 1. of to. Empleft.

Target to a to We length as of Worms. Carpan stra

The symptoms enumerated as diftinguishing worms are, thin and acid eructation of stomach, variable appetite, foulitogue, feetid breath: the belly full, hard, and tenfe, with occasional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel, arregular flate of the belly, heat and itchine's of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often difcharged with diffi-culty. With these symptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchiness of the nostrib, from dry cough, flow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulse, grinding of the teeth in sleep, &co. 18 and 18 an

Their treatment depends on effecting their expulsion, and pre-

venting their future generation.

The first accomplished by means of the different medicines de-Becoff, Light Compedition, T.

tailed in vol. I. p. 341. Alfo,

R Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. 3i. Pulv. Rhæi, Div. m. et divid. in dose No. 48.

One twice a day.

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Re Hydrargyr. cum Creta, Magnel. alb. a gr. vi. m. ft. Pulv. To be taken at bed-time.

R Limatur. Stanni, 3ij. Hydrargyr. 3iij. m. ft. Amalgam.

R. Hujus Amalgam. gr. viij. Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv. Calc. Antimon. illot. gr. iij. Mellis, q.f. ut ft. Bolus.

To be taken every morning.

R Pulv. Rubig. Ferri, gr. v. Chancence, 7 98 in to Linimert. Sacchary alburge, x. m.

R. Anni Musiv. Dij. reinied with it. - To be taken troice a day in any convenient vebicle. To be followed by a purge every fourth or fifth day.

External applications are also favourlte remedies for worms;

Trioning were of Stoots. R. Aloes Succot. Pulv. Rien Chamiemel. 3.3i. and lit co done blos yed barrills! Terebinth. Venet. q. f. ut ft. Emplaft.

To be applied to the region of the navel.

Re Bekillovin annow to diggiff to at improve an anony of seit ernetarion of Accouch, vo falle apperiten foulit e quapelle. Is Aring 311 m. ft. Linim bad The parts below the have Watter berniont ist doferent parts of it, particularly about the assistantian desired the belly hear and inchances of the related wine while and limpid, often difcharged with difficulty. With thefe fyre cons are joined a dull appearance of the every often dilation exemplesence inchings of the nothrils,

The appearance of infantine convulsion differs nothing from that which attacks the adult. The body becomes either convulsed

all at once, or the limbs; the jaws are locked, and the month filled with flime. In this flate the child continues till fleep supervenes, from which it awakes pretty well, till the same appearances are renewed at intervals of various distance. It is divided into two species, the symptomatic and idiopathic.

Symptomatic.

When from state of the prime viæ, or adhesive nature of the food, its treatment depends on change of diet and the use of laxarives, particularly the castor oil, as in p. 273.

When from teething, the protrution thould be haftened by fca-

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When from retropelled eruption, the warm bath useful, and foliciting a discharge by blisters

When from worms, the remedies to be employed detailed in that disease, vol. I. p. 341.

Idiopathic,

40 JO 5 The treatment here confifts in the most powerful means of removing general irritation, by blood-letting, by letches to the foot or behind the ears, by blifters, and by proper exhibition of laxatives.

When fymptoms fill continuing, antifpalmodics then indicated,

as in p. 232. Alfo,

iste of the feet, are to

R Aq. diffillar. Zij. and that in different copress, Mr Sibirof unomme, 198 Caftor, Russic. Di.
Sacchar, alb. 3ij. m. state ultrating cont a state poorfal a dole.
R. Aq. Font. 3ij. also be acreed a state as laurung bas lancent

Tinet. Fuligin! 3d! er ladgeso then daw bettennes medW Valerian: volat. 3 3ff. instantin grame of est from the The fame. Syrup. fimpl. 3ff. m.

Server of grace of Establish and & Caftor. Ai. Sal. C.C. gr. win already and Bra whether blinks at the or and mo. Aq. Cinn. Law weeks we then consulted party of the weeks when consulted party as the consulted party of the consulte Font. a 3i. ff. Conf. Damocrat. 3i. m.

R. Mucilag. G. Arabic. 3i. ff. at adam adam adre no cosco sa la gran from final . 30. Historia de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra de la contra de la contra del la contra del contra del la R. Spermaceti; (v. o. f.) 31 nyl art , saccal avec and bebirb at Aq. diffillat. 311.

Syrup. Toleran. 3ff. Ol, Anifi, gutt. xii, m. . stawodeny? Re Moschi, gr. X. Lade or the privite vie, or advecting that face of the privite treatment occupate to the privile of the priv Syrup. Zinziber, 31. manata to chercan mentasa en cool

liva ever, particularly the caster oil, is External applications are also employed with the same view t Balfam. Anodyn. 3ff. . solitone balege uer moer men wer.

Ol. Macis, 31.
Ol. Menth. 91. et ft. Ungt. With which the back-bone,

palms of the bands, and foles of the feet, are to Sich dein be anointed.

Sycno, barp. 3d. m.

Cook, Dancerat. 31 m

longiting a difference by biffers

R. Ol. Oliv. 31.

The fame.

Ol. Succipi, agutt. Der aft ni aftiften after transfer aft Total Ol. Terebieth. Di. m. ft. Limientinoistici in interest province Where convultions affume a chronic form, an iffue then pro-

per; with the use of tonics, particularly chalybeates, in the form of a mineral water. win p. 232. Alfo,

Palfy

He Age didillar, Fif. Is a rare disease in children : it does, however, occur at miles, and that in different degrees, The fame as in adults. 302

. The treatment requires particular attention to the flate of the primæ viæ, as in p. 227; afterwards the ule of antispasmodics, internal and external, as in the former disease, or electricity.

When connected with hydrocephalus, the treatment of this last forms the primary indication. Il F B 18 19 19 19 19

Epilep/v

Confils in the child fuddenly and unconfciously falling down; when convulfion takes place, either with or without the loss of the fenfes. day a mod

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The treatment the same as in convulsions; by first removing irritation of the primæ viæ, by laxatives, and afterwards the use of tonics and antispasmodics.

St. Vitus's Dance.

This disease consists of partial convulsions, or continual motion, of the extremities of one side, seldom extending its attacks beyond the sisteenth year. Its causes are, generally, predominant irritation in the primæ viæ, of various kinds, or else general relaxation of the system:

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To be treated as in the former disease, by attention to the first passages and the use of tonics.

Night-mars

Is an affection well known: it confirs of a fense of oppression, weight, and tendency to suffocation, varying in its period of duration, and also in the degree to which it attains. It is an affection common to children as well as adults; and it can hardly be deemed a disease, as they frequently outgrow it. The sit, however short in duration, always leaves some unpleasant effects, as lightness of head, tremor, and anxiety; but these are merely temporary.

Treated by avoiding flatulent diet, and roufing from the fit by rolatile and foetid medicines, as in the former difeases.

The cold bath and tonics are proper preventatives.

Temporary Lofs of Speech,

Or a difficulty in utterance, is frequent with some children, from the fourth to the seventh year. It forms in its attack only a temporary inconvenience, seldom exceeding a quarter of an hour at a time.

To be treated as the other convultive diforders described.

Vol. IV.

E ecoriations of Skin.

Allegge medicard on the courses of t

Excoriations of different parts of the cuticular surface, either from its delicacy or particular causes of irritation, is a common complaint of children; but the part most liable to this, and requiring often a special treatment, is behind the ears.

Simple exceriation requires only cold washing or affusion, and the application of some mild astringent, as the finged rag.

The ulcerated species to be treated first by absorbent laxatives, as in p.226; afterwards by some alterative preparation of mercury, as

R Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur.

gr. v. for a doft.

R. Calomel. gr. i. Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

The fame.

solution line

and is that instan

To the part itself the same applications may be made; as,

R Calomel. 3i. Ungt. Sambuc. 3i. m. ft. Ungt.

Blifters occasionally useful in the neighbourhood.

Auticular Abscess.

Matter discharged from the ears in various quantities, and also with various appearances of inflammation, both in degree and extent, are common to childhood.

To be treated by obviating inflammation, by the use of laratives, as in p. 227, and giving a discharge to the matter; afterwards using astringent washes, as in vol. II. p. 413; and, if ineffectual, having recourse to warm stimulants, as in vol. 1. p. 344 and vol. II. p. 440.

B. Ol. Amygdal. 3ff.

A little to be dropped into

R. Ol. Amygdal. 3ff.

Spt. Lavend. C.

Tinct. Caftor. a gutt. xxx. m.

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P. Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. x. Spt. Camphorat. gutt. xx. Aq. diftillat. Zviij. m. ft. inject.

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When resisting this treatment, mercurial alteratives to be given, as in the former affection, an issue opened near it, and purgatives employed to the part.

Fevers.

The fevers of infants are generally symptomatic, and not such as occur in the adult.

Catarrhal Fever

Is distinguished by cough, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing, with affection of the nose and eyes, only varying from the catarrh in the adult by the violence of its symptoms.

The treatment confifts in leffening the irritation on the breaft by blood-letting, by a leech or two to the foot, followed by the application of a blifter to the region of the stomach.

If much phlegm, an emetic may then be exhibited, as in

The use of oily medicines will quiet the irritation of the cough; as,

R. Ol. Amygdal. Syrup. Violar. 5 3i. Spermaceti, 3i. m.

A tea-spoonful a dose often.

R Pulv. Tragacanth. comp. Spermaceu, ā 3i. Syrup. fimpl. Zij. m.

The fame.

R Syrup. Papaver. 3i.

The fame.

The bowels, in the progress, to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 227.

Stomachic Fever.

The leading indication here is the exhibition of an emetic, when relief of all the fymptom's will follow.

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Intestinal Fever.

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To be treated in the same way, followed by laxatives, either absorbents, as in p. 226; or draftics, as in p. 227, according to circumstances.

When fever protracted, faline draughts, with antimonials, proper, as in vol. I. p. 274, and afterwards the bark.

Consequences of Fever.

The appearance of eruption must be left to time.

Cervical pain and tumor yield to heat and embrocations, as in p. 229.

Intermittent Fewer.

Its fymptoms are the same as in the adult, confissing in a regular succession of cold, hot, and swearing fits, with the intermission of a certain period before their repetition; and this intermission is chiefly distinguished by a high-coloured urine, with a laterious or red sediment.

To be treated in the same way as in the adult, vol. I. p. 274. First premising an emetic, then continuing mild diaphoretics for some time, as in p. 98, and afterwards throwing in the bark, as in vol. I. p. 340.

The bark often employed externally here, as by poultice to the fromach, or quilted in a waiftcoat.

Ague-cake, if forming, to be treated as in the adult, vol. I. p. 327.

Dentition.

The fymptoms that mark dentition are-

- 1. A rendency to drivel or flaver much, with starting, and thrusting the fingers into the mouth.
 - 2. Expansion, heat, and swelling of gum.
 - 3. A circumfcribed red or heetic fluth on the cheek.
 - Lruptions on the face and fcalp.
- 5. Diarchoes, with its usual irritation, or griping and morbid flools.

- 6. Spalms, and general irritation of the nervous lystem, pre-
- 7. Alteration in the fecretion and appearance of the urine; and,
 - 8. Sometimes swelling of the extremities, though rare.

The morbid states then requiring relief are the dentile fever and convulsion.

The dentile fever treated by dilution and keeping up diarrhæa by laxatives, as in p. 227, or by small doses of antimonials.

In retention of urine, clysters and the warm bath necessary.
Where diarrhoea spontaneous and excessive, to be restrained by the testacea, joined with compound spirit of ammonia arlaudanum.

The Dentile Convulsion.

Treated in the same manner in sever, along with the application of blisters behind the ears or to the back; but the most certain relief arises from the operation.

Inflamed and ulcerated gums, during dentition, to be treated by cooling fedative applications; as honey sharpened with a little weak vitriolic acid, fyrup of white poppies; or, failing these, astringent applications are to be made, as employed under the head canker.

Mumps.

The mumps are a swelling of the neck and throat, or the parotid and maxillary glands, from the appearance of which the name is derived; attended with respiration and deglutition little impeded, and inflammatory fever generally flow.

To be treated by mild diaphoretics, as in vol. I. p. 274, and an occasional laxative, as in p. 227.

occasional laxative, as in p. 227.

Consequences of the disease, or chronic swelling of the part, to be obviated as in vol. II. pp. 429 and 435.

Croup.

Croup is a disease formerly treated of, vol. I. p. 15. Its symptoms are, a sharp shrill cough, with stridulous noise; laborious or M 3

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vol. I.

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morbid

wheezing respiration; flushed face, increased to lividity during each paroxyfm; little external fwelling; and general fever.

Treatment as in vol. I. p. 281.

A more modern practice is, the use of opium and emetics.

The Tinct. Opii is given in doses of fix or eight drops, every two hours, till a remission of the spasm takes place; and an emetic, exhibited daily, to prevent the accumulation of phlegm.

Symptomatic coughs cannot be disjoined, in their treatment, from that of the disease with which they are connected.

Chin-cough.

The chin-cough, or hooping-cough, is a contagious difeafe, attacking in paroxyfms of a convulfive fuffocating cough, with loud noise or hoop at each respiration, and generally terminating by vomiting.

Treatment depends on the flate of the fystem, or the tendency to inflammation or spalm.

In the first, bleeding and blisters become necessary, with the use of mild diaphoretics, as in vol. I. p. 274; and an occasional laxative, as in p. 227.

In the second, emetics and antispasmodics form the chief re-

medies, as in p. 240; alfo,

R Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij. Crystall. Tartar. gr. v. Aq. distillat. 3v. m.

A tea-spoonful every balf bour.

Where cough very troublesome, an opiate useful, particularly the cicuta; as,

Re Lact. Ammoniac. 3iv. Extract. Cieur. gr. ij. m.

A table-spoonful a dose.

R. Julep. è Moscho. 3vi. Tinct. Opii camphorat. 3ff. Tinct. Valerian. Volat. 31.

Two tea-spoonfuls thrice a day.

R Lact. Ammon. Aq. Cinn. ten. a Zij. Tinct. Caftor. Zij. Syr. Ballam. 3ff. m.

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External antifoafmodics are also employed here; as, rubbing the hands and foles with forme of ammonia; oil of mate, or imber, to the spine and pit of the stomach; anointing the soles with ointment of garlic and hogs -lard.

The recurrence of the disease is cut short by an emetic, and a

return to the use of antispasmodics.

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Change of air and milk diet are proper additions to the treat-

Common Spafmodic Cough.

This complaint is marked by the same appearance of cough as chin-cough; but no fever attends it. It differs also from catarrh in the absence of the catarrhal symptoms, and also inantiphlogistic remedies having no effect.

Its treatment requires simply the use of antispasimodics.

Cutaneous Difeafes.

Rafb.

The most common seat of rath is the face, neck, and breast : its appearance is most common about the decline of fummer, of the months of August and September: it is equally sudden in its eruption and departure. A little fickness is apt to arise when this last takes place, but it is merely temporary.

Attention to the prime vie the only treatment required; and, where costiveness prevails, laxatives employed, as in p. 227.

Baftard Itch.

Baftard itch is an eruption affecting the face with watery-headed vesicles and foul blotches, refembling, in its appearance, the common itch or plora: it is chiefly peculiar to the period of teething; and the decline of acute febrile or intestinal comchie of adiocheon policies are a principal plaints.

Treatment, avoiding cold, and the same medicines as in rash.

Milk Blotches.

The crusta lactea, or milk blotches, is an eruption of white veficles, which assume a dark colour, resembling the blackening M 4

of the small-pox, and are succeeded by scabs producing an ichory matter, attended with considerable itchiness.

To be treated by some sulphureous mineral, or an insusion of the viola tricolor.

R. Pulv. Violæ, 3i. coque in Lact. lb.i. fl. ad lb. i.

To be taken in the course of the day.

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Anomalous Eruption. Man at a magarage at

Anomalous eruptions, during the time of teething, are so various in their appearance, that no certain description can be given of them.

Their treatment confifts in moderating fever, if present, by mild disphoretics, as in vol. I. p. 274; and attention to the prime viz.

Nettle raft.

This is a rath affecting the breast and lower limbs, with an appearance resembling the stinging of nettles.

Its management requires some mild sudorific, as in vol. I. p. 274, and regulating the state of the prime viæ.

Phlyetena.

Phlystenæ confist of vesications or blisters similar to burns, varying in their size and the period of their continuance, which is generally some days. They contain an acrid lymph when opened.

The use of absorbents indicated, as in p. 226.

Scorbutic Eruption.

His market and the first that we the countries of

This is an eruption which discharges a thin sharp ichor, and infects the face and neck, attended with excoriation wherever it touches. Treatment difficult. The water-parsnip reckoned specific, with attention to the state of the prime viz.

R. Succ. Sii, Aquat. lb. i.

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A spoonful four or five times a day in milk.

Grocer's Itch.

This eruption appears in some parts like the points of pins, with watery heads; at other times as large as peas, which do not itch or feel sore. But it appears also frequently in foul blotches, which degenerate into scabby sores.

Its treatment by mercurial alteratives, as in vol. I. p. 345, and vol. IV. p. 242; and externally by the same applications; as,

R. Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat. Sulphur. 3 3ff.

To be applied to the fores.

Ring-worm.

A species of herpes, or broad ring-worm, is very apt to affect those parts of the child that are fretted by its dress. The skin exhibits a very instanced appearance, without much pain.

To be treated as phlyctenæ.

Small-pox.

The small-pox is a fever generally of the inflammatory or typhoid species, attended with a local inflammation and pain of particular separate points of the internal and external surface, forming an eruption. The appearance of this eruption is from the third to the seventh day of the sever, terminating in eight days from this appearance by the falling off of crusts, which leave a pit or mark behind.

To be treated as in vol. I. p. 293; and also, when bark used in confluent kind.

R. Cinchonæ in Pulv. trit. Ziij. ff. Myrrh. in Pulv. Zff. Spt. Vin. ten. lb. 1. degere et cola.

A tea-spoonful thrice a day, anith the addition of ten drops of diluted virtible atia. R Cinchonæ. Flav. Pulv. craff. 3ff. Rofar. rubr. exficcat. 3ij. Aq. fervent. Zxij. Macera et cola,

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R. Decoct. Peruvian. Zi. ff. Spt. Cinn. 3i. ff. Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. x. Syrup. Croci, 3i. Tinet. Opii, gutt. iv. m. ft. hauft. AN STREET AND THE PARTY OF THE

Meafles.

The measles are a continued inflammatory fever, attended with an eruption in the form of clusters, little prominent, and resembling flea-bites, marked by a vivid redness, gradually decreafing till desquamation ensues.

To be treated as in vol. I. p. 293.

Chicken-pox.

The chicken-pox refembles the small-pox somewhat in its general appearance; but it differs from it in its fymptoms, in its progress, and in its duration.

Requires no special treatment but a laxative. the equipment of the first of the state of the state of

Scarlet Fewer.

The scarlet fever, in infancy, is for the most part of the typhold form, with or without an affection of the throat, and always marked by a rofy efflorescence of the skin.

To be treated, when of the mild kind, as in vol. I. p. 274. When howing a putrid tendency, bark and acids to be exhibited, as in confluent small-pox, vol. I. p. 293.

Antileptic gargles also to be used, as in vol. I. p. 319.

to the design to

Miliary Fever.

gall stand of rises to great. The miliary fever is a disease rarely attacking children, unless epidemic; and then it is diftinguished by the usual symptoms, as in other cafes. different from novel builton linear

To be treated as in vol. I. p. 274

Scald Head.

Tinea confilts of a scaly eruption of the skin of the head or hairy scalp. It is attended with various degrees of acrimony, and becomes accordingly more or less infectious in its nature.

The preliminary step—shaving the head, or cutting the hair close; and the bathing the head with soap and water, or cream and honey, or with the following formentation :

R Fol. Abfinthii, The bernes, or kinglen, i of murelines; ; Abrotan. 3 3i. coque in a bas , anow Aq. Font. lb. iv. ad. lb. i. ff. adde Spt. Camphorat: ... 'à borgert et ut et totel quidin ed? Aq. Kalis a gije the a louis da di a n ac , the malace tragentes

R Inful. Nicotiana.

To be afterwards cured chiefly by topical applications, win vol. I. p. 346. Alfo, and the remarkable to the state of the

Penereal Later

ers, and, when abhirare, malics ager-R. Ungt. Sulphur. Hydrargyr. a 3ff. m.

A little to be rubbed in every night.

of a registed translative over theore, as in

R Ungt. Nicotianæ, 3i. Petreof. Barbad. 3ff.
Ballam. Peruv. 3i. m. ft. Ungt. The forester ir fancy are find gonerally

R. Vogt. d Pice, 31. va canada anger to send and the Pulv. Hellebor. alb. 3i. m. ft. Unge.

Aq. diffillar, lb. i. m.

R. Flor. Sulphur. Pulv. Sinapi. Staphela-griæ, 23i. Axung. Porcin. 3i. m. ft. Ungt.

When the disease is obstinate, internal alteratives may be proper, as a grain of calomel every night, or a dose of Æthiop's mineral washed down with the decoction of wood, as in p. 158, or lime-water. An issue in the neck will be also useful.

Itcb.

This disease we already confidered in vol. I. p. 222: it is chiefly introduced here to remark some peculiarities in its treatment in infancy.

To be treated as in vol. I. p. 345.

Shingles.

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The herpes, or shingles, is of two kinds; the miliaris, or ringworm, and the exedens.

The miliary kind is to be treated chiefly by flimulating and aftringent applications, as ink thickened with mustard flour, spirit of wine, and saturnine or zinc lotions, as in vol. II. p. 413. Of pintments, the nitrated mercury is best.

The eating or ulcerous herpes is to be attacked by internal re-

medies, as in vol. I. p. 220.

The external applications are the same as in the former speies; and, when obstinate, caustics may be occasionally proper.

Venereal Difease.

The lues of infancy we find generally displays itself first about the genitals and nates; more rarely it attacks the face, breast, and lower extremities. Its appearance in these situations is first in the form of copper coloured pustules, similar to what distinguish the second stage of the constitutional disease in the adult. These pustules spread, and the body is covered with an appearance from them of what are commonly named for-butic spots. Instead of pustules, however, it is frequently ob-

ferved in the form of livid blotches. Whichever of these appearances it assumes, it continues to spread about the face, eyebrows, chin, &c. having the same appearance as when recovering from the confluent small-pox. The mouth also comes internally to be affected, and here it displays an appearance similar to aphthæ. These change into sores, and gradually spread backwards to the fauces, and forwards to the lips and mostrils, occasioning stoppage of the nose, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms attending an impeded action of these parts. The nurse's nipples then begin to turn raw, and to assume the appearance of chancre; and in this way the disease is transmitted from the child. With time, the body of the child becomes wholly covered with ulcerations; but, before arriving at this height, the constitutional disease generally displays itself on the nurse by ulcerations of the throat.

In the cure, mercury is the chief remedy to be either given to

The former is more uncertain, and will also seldom be submit-

ted to; the latter, therefore, is preferred.

To be given in two forms of calomel, or Van Sweeten's folution; as,

R. Calomel, gr. i. Sacchar. alb. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

Powder a dofe, and to be repeated every night for eight nights, then the fame dofe, every other night, for twelve nights.

R Solut. corrofiv. fublimat. Ut in p. 156.

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Thirty drops a dose every

R. Liquoris Hydrargyr.

Muriat. ut in p. 196, 3ff.

Decoct. Sarfæ, ut in vol. II. p.426, lb. i. m. Atable-spoonful

every night.

King's Evil.

Scrofula is very various in its appearance, and extended in its feat.

Its primary fymptom is the swelling of the lymphatic glands, ending in ulceration: this ulceration extends it to other parts; and, in its progress, the whole of the system appears to take on the morbid state.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION.

The treatment directed in vol. I. p. 337; and in vol. II. pp. 42 9 and 435; alfo,

Red. Gentian. Incif. 9 i

Affunde Spt. Vin. Gallic, Zxij. ft. tinct.

A tea-capful in a glass of weater, three or four State to a situadate and at the time a day. en

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R. Æthiop. Mineral.

Vegetab. a 3ij. Milleped. preparat.

Spong, uft.

Spong. un.
Sulphur. precipitat. 3 lij.
Conserv. Lujulæ, 3 vi.
Syr. Althez, q. s. ut fiat elect.
The fixe of a nutner

night and morning.

this promblet size thousand pools are The local treatment detailed in p. 199 and 211; also, Lough the two folios of research of Von Sweets of

R Ungt. Althez, Fel Bovin. recent.

Sapon. Venet. a 3iij.

references the state of the

A THE COURSE CARLES

Petrolei, 3ij.

Camphor, 3i.m. et trit. bene, ut ft. Ungt.

A small quantity to be frequently rubbed in on the Swelling. ar of miles

R. Camphoras, Zi. Spt. Sal volat. Ammon. 3iij. Ol. Olivæ, 3ff. m. ut ft. Ungt.

Martiner of the party Medical Co. R Scillæ Recent. in and the state of the state of the Pulp. redact. 3i. Alkali Caustic. 3i. Exprime per Linteum, et misce cum Mellis . Ungt. Bafilicon. a 3i. ut ft. Ungt.

R. Emplast. Galban. Zi. Camphor. Zi. Petrolei, 3ij. Sal Volat. C. C.3ff. m. ut ft. Emplaff.

Watery Head

Hydrocephalus, or the watery head, is a difease peculiar to infancy. It is of two kinds; the external and internal. The former is generally coeval with birth, or precedes it: the latter, however, is most frequent in its occurrence, and generally fatal in its termination.

External.

Treatment, the frequent application of blifters along the course of the sinus, and afterwards keeping up a discharge.

This disease is distinguished by pain of head across the brow, accompanied with nausea, sickness, and other disorders of the animal functions, without any evident cause, and sudden in their attack; variable state of pulse; constant flow sever; and, in the advanced stage of the disease, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with a tendency to a comatose state.

Treatment detailed in vol. I. p. 333, and it depends on bleeding, bliftering, and iffues, in early stage.

In the more advanced, on mercury and diuretics.

The mercury is to be used in liberal doses, in the form of calomel, or by unction.

The diuretics preferred are, the digitalis and doronicum Ger-

The Charles and Total

manicum.

The effects of the disease are to be obviated by the use of tonics, as in vol. I. p. 299.

Mesenteric Fever.

Mesenteric sever is most common in its attacks from the age of three or four years. It is irregular in its paroxysms, occafionally remitting, and at other times emirely intermitting. It
is attended with loss of appetite, swelled belly, pain of bowels,
daily attacking and alternating with periods of ease, and some
days it is entirely absent. The child sensibly falls off; it cannot
walk, if formerly able to do it; and inclines to lie much in one
posture, from the languor and debility induced; a general flaccidity and paleness of countenance is conspicuous; and, in the

216 EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION.

progress of the disease, the mesenteric affection becomes visible, by the increased size of belly, its hardness, and pain.

Treatment regulated by the flage of the discase.

First stage treated by clearing the bowels, followed, alternately, by the use of calomel and neutral salts, on successive days; and this plan regularly continued till a remission takes place.

Second stage treated by mercurial friction to the abdomen, and

the external remedies enumerated vol. II. p. 446.

Internally, narcotics and neutral falts should be exhibited: as,

R. Decoct. Cicut. Zviij. Sal Natron. 3i. m.

vrazd.

A tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

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On a remission taking place, tonics then indicated, as in vol. I. p. 299.

Healic Fever

Must be regulated in its treatment by the primary disease, of which it is a consequence.

Rickets

Confift in an enlargement of the head anteriorly, and in a fwelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation, with a bloated or florid countenance.

Treatment, as detailed in p. 165; alfo,

R. Hydrarg. è Sulphur. Pulv. Rhæi, ā gr. v. Aromat. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

-To be given thrice a week.

R Tinct. Ferri muriat. 3ff.

Five to 20 drops a dose, in a glass of bark decoction, twice a day.

R. Ferri Ammoniac. gr.ij.

A dose every night.

External treatment, as directed in p. 280; alfo,

R. Ol. Palmæ, Zij.

Ballam. Peruv.

Ol. Nuc. Moschat. 3 3i.

Spt. Ammon. 3ij. Succin. a gutt. xi. m. With which the parts affected are to be anointed.

Difficulty of Urine.

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This affection is marked by pain in the discharge of urine, a frequent defire to avoid it, or with pain on the first attempt. The urine itself displays also a morbid state, being either mixed with a thick mucus, or tinged with blood; or it shows small coagula, intermixed with the discharge, that fall to the bottom.

The treatment confifts first in the use of diluents and emollients, to remove irritation, as in vol. I. p. 286.

When inflammatory stage past cure, to be completed as in shronic nephritis, ditto.

When the disease is recurrent, the virga aurea is specific.

ter model set areas

. Suppression of Urine.

Suppression of urine, from impeded secretion, is known to occur, though a rare disease, in infancy; and the wans of accumulation, or pain in the lower part of the belly, marks it from this cause.

To be treated by obviating inflammation by leeches to the ab-

Blifters to the facrum, the warm bath, and the occasional use of laxatives and diurctics, vol. I. p. 332, proper.

Calculus. Calculus.

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The stone is a disease particularly common to infancy, more so even than to adults. In the form of gravel, the symptoms are generally slight, and yield to some gentle emollient laxative, to dilution, or some mild alkali,

Symptoms of irritation from stone to be alleviated by dilution, some emollient laxative as in vol. I. p. 286, and the use of a mild alkali, as in p. 240.

Occasional fits of pain will yield to the warm bath and an opiate. Vide vol. I. p. 305.

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Incontinence of Urine.

This is feldom, in infancy, a primary disease, but a consequence of some other, as an affection of the bladder or spine. It is at times attended with violent gonorrhoea.

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Ledran sole by thith higher on Acute species treated by blifters to the facrum, tincture of cantharides in some fost emulsion, or astringents.

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at an bitologic Is attended with a discharge of urine equal to the excess of fluid drank; and the urine is of the same pale watery appearance as when the fluid is received.

The treatment uncertain. The use of tonics has been proposed, and opening the secretions of the fain or kidneys.

Carachine and in the late of t Inflamed Eyes. and most comments and from the

Children, at birth, are very subject to ophthalmia, which varies in its degree, obflinacy, and extent. From the appearance of the discharge, three species of it are noticed, viz. the bloodthot, watery, and purulent.

The first is treated by an astringent wash, as in vol. II. p. 413, and an additional covering to the head.

The second by the common means of obviating inflammation,

and the use of collyria, as in vol. I. p. 280. And

or operation of the contract and the contract of the contract

The third by the same means employed in the most active manner from the higher inflammation present.

This difease has been treated at large elsewhere (vol. II. p. 189). In children, as in adults, it is most frequent in a scrofulous confficution; and arises as a consequence of effusion during the progress of inflammation.

To be treated by frimulants cautiously employed, as the aqua cupri ammon, the corrofive folution, or nitrated ointment.

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Cataract and gutta ferena are not infant diseases; they may, however, occur, under peculiar circumstances, as congenite disorders, and their consideration is therefore necessary here.

The treatment depends chiefly, at this period, on filmulating applications, as the use of a brush, or exciting inflammation by diluted ather, the corrosive solution, diluted oil of amber, steams of turpentine, &c.

Stye.

To be treated, when suppuration takes place, by touching its base with caustic, or applying a ligature.

Deafness.

Deafness from cold yields to additional warmth to the part, and the use of laxatives.

Deafness from induration removed by syringing the ears; using afterwards emollients, as in vol. II. p. 440; or stimulants, as,

R. Ol. Amygdal. 3ff.
Ol. Succin. rectificat. gutt. xx.
Spt. Camphorat. 3ff.
Tinct. Caftor. 3i. m.
Four or fix drops to be

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nct. Caftor. 3i. m. Four or fix drops to be dropped into the earl warm, morning and

Deafness from dryness of ear removed either by an artificial supply, as the use of soap liniment or oil of almonds and either, or by restoring the natural supply by onion juice inserted into the ear, by a clove of garlic, and covering it by adhesive plaster from the air; or by a blister behind the ear, or by electricity.

Canker.

Canker of the mouth confifts in small force affecting the mouth, the infide of the lips; or the gums. If occurs at three periods

either after birth, when it forms a species of aphthæ (as in p. 39); or during the time of teething, when it arises from the irritation of the protruding teeth; or at the age of fix or feven years, when the first fet of teeth are changing; and it is at this time the worst species of the disease appears, the whole gum dissolving into foul fores. It is considered as prevailing in some countries more than in others. It is a triffing complaint, unless when combined with poverry and improper nutriment.

The treatment confifts in the use of local astringents (first removing any flumps or carious teeth, if they appear the fource of irritation); as,

R Bol. Armen. G. Myrrh. C. P. C. Crem. Tartar. 3 3i.

Mel. Rofar. q. f. ut ft. paft.

With a little of which the gums are to be frequently toucked.

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R. Aq. Calcis, Zvij. Tinct. Myrrh. Mel. Rofæ, a 3ff. m.

Wast to be frequently used.

When these means fail, solutions of alum and diluted muriatic soid are to be employed, and their fuccels affifted by the internal exhibition of the bark, farfa, and mineral acids.

Gangrene of the Cheek.

This disease is preceded by the appearance of a black spot on the cheek or lip, ushered in with some degree of rigor or cold fit, This fpot spreads fast, and the parts dissolve into ulceration without apparent marks of inflammation.

To be treated by the most powerful antiseptics internally, as in p. 229. Alfo,

R Inful. Rofar, rubr. Ziv. Acid, muriat, gutt, viij. m.

A Poonful often.

External applications of the fame kind; as,

R. Infus. Chamomel. 3vi. Acid. muriat. gutt. xij. m. With which the fore is to

be frequently washed.

R. Infus. Salviæ, cum Acid. muriat.

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R Mel. Rofæ, 3i. Acid. muriat. gutt. iv. m.

Liniment for the fore.

R. Cataplasm. Dauci.

The prime viæ to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 227.

Swelling of Breafts.

To be paillated, till puberty, by the use of emollients, as in vol. II. p. 415.

White Swelling.

Treated as in vol. II. p.436.

Curved Spine and Palfy.

The feat of this injury varies, being either the neck, back, or upper part of the loins. Its first symptoms in children are irregular twitchings in the muscles of the thighs, succeeded by dislike to motion. An incapacity to move next takes place; along with it the extremities lose much of their sensibility. This incapacity prevails in various degrees; but the use of the extremities, in time, comes to be totally lost, and a remarkable rigidity of the ankles is at the same time conspicuous.

To be treated by the formation of a drain or iffue, as directed in vol. II. p. 452, on each fide the feat of the injury, giving support to the parts above by machinery, and employing tonics at the same time to forward their success.

Simple Debility of Lower Extremities.

This is a complaint not very frequent. It is the effect of preceding difease, but it shows no marks, during its continuance, of being complicated with any other affection. The only symptom is the debility itself, gradually increasing, till, in four or five weeks from its commencement, the use of the limbs is entirely lost.

To be treated by blifters and caustics to the factum, by his mulant applications to the legs and thighs, as in vol. I. p. 289; and by the use of irons, to give support till the strength of the is restored.

Debility, with Discolouration.

This differs from the former in being, apparently, a general affection of the fystem. The children become weakly, and drag their legs after them; the head enlarges, the limbs become emaciated, and over the whole there appears a deep leaden blue colour.

To be treated by cordials and tonics internally, and externally by warm fea-bathing, friction, and stimulants.

Curvature of Boxes, with Injury.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 452.

Whitlow.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 432; also,

R. Ungr. Alrheæ, 3ij.
Spt. Vin. Camphorat. 3ij.
Opii, gr. vi. m. ft. Liniment.

bathaellt en 1934

R. Camphorz, Zi. Ol. Palinz, Zviij. m. ft. Liniment.

Boil.

To be treated as phlegmon, wol. II. p. 430.

Chillains.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 433; alfo,

R. Ol. Palmæ, 3i. Macis, 3ff. Camphorz, 3ij. m. ft. Liniment.

To be used night and morning.

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Burns.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 420.

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External Injuries of Bones.

These consist of luxations and fractures; and the rules for their treatment are the same as in the adult, detailed in vol. II. pp. 450 and 451.

Merbid Adbesion of Tongue.

To be treated by the operation.

Swallowing of tongue to be attended to; and, on refloring it to its place, the hæmorrhage, if confiderable, to be stopped by Petit's instrument.

Hiccough

Forms a mild species of convulsion, to which infancy and childhood are much subjected.

In infancy, to be created by correcting predominant acidity, and by absorbents, as in p. 226.

In childhood, by counteracting irritability, by the use of vinegar or the citric acid, or any powerful stimulus, suspending the seeling for a time.

Bleeding at the Nofe.

column and game and I also some that only

To be treated as in vol. I. p. 294.

Affections of Navel.

Hiemorrhage.

Bleeding, or a rawness, is apt to arise on the separation of the cord. It is the effect of a soft fungus, preventing the skin stretching, as usual, over the mouths of the vessels.

To be treated by compression, with hint secured by sticking, plaster, or a bandage; and, if Decessary, the use of external styptics conjoined.

Ulceration.

To be treated by a finged rag, the application of absorbents, a cabbage-leaf or toasted raisin, or, failing these, a gentle ese of caustic.

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Where more extensive, and of a gangrenous nature, to be treated by antiseptics, as in p. 229.

Imperfed Separation of Cord.

To be treated by the application of a new ligature, so as to enable it completely to shrink.

Swelling of Prepuce.

Yields to fomentations and scarification.

Falling-down of Gut.

To be treated by aftringent lotions, after reducing it; and even njections of the fame nature into the anus.

Where much inflammation, a faturnine injection, with laudanum, first made, before attempting the reduction.

Discharge from the Vagina.

The nature of these discharges, preceding puberty, is various, being either bloody, mucous, or purulent.

To be treated by faturnine lotion, as in vol. II. p. 413; and, where obstinate, by a slight use of mercury, in the form of the corrosive sublimate, or the bark, and some of the balsams, as in vol. I. p. 286.

Contaminated Wounds.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 421.

Congenite Difeafes.

Deranged Circulation.

The lymptoms of this affection are, a discolouration of the face and neck, with a dark blue or leaden colour of the lips. The period of their appearance is soon after birth; and they continue to increase, attended with difficult respiration on motion; neither are the symptoms relieved by any means employed but confinement to one posture.

Nothing, in the way of treatment, can be attempted.

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Deficiency of Cranium.

Hernia of the Brain.

It is chiefly by want of fluctuation, by the effect of preffure, and by its pulfation, that it is diffinguished from other tumors in this fituation.

To be treated by a gradual compression, made by a thin piece of lead appended to the child's cap.

External Tumors.

The partial kind is one confpicuous at birth, on the cranium, refembling in fize an egg, and of a round form, with the ikin discoloured.

Treatment, the use of aftringents; as, fomentations of red wine or diluted brandy; compression, by means of a piece of thin lead; puncture, where the contents are daily augmenting.

The general species of external tumor yields to time and the ale of warm aftringent embrocations; as, a solution of vinegar, sal-ammoniac, or camphorated spirits.

Spina Bifida

Admits of no cure; even preffure is hardly admiffible. - 1

Parenchymatous Tumors.

Vield to affringents, to preffure, or extirpation.

Hernias.

The umbilical treated by compression, by means of stickingplaster, or a bandage.

The inguinal generally yields to cold bathing; and, when

Hydrocele

Nields readily to the use of external aftringents.

Imperfection of Parts.

Imperforation of Vagina.

To be treated as in vol. IV. p. 13.

Of Ann.

To be treated as in Surgery.

Of Penis.

To be treated as in Surgery.

Of Lips.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 218.

Of Ears.

and compared as in vol. II. p. 217.

when we pushed the state of Eyes, of man and must be a

To be treated, where the defect confifts in fquinting, by drawing the differed eye in a right direction, by directing is action that way.

Of Feet.

To be treated as in vol. II. p. 235

Orpinal Marks.

To be treated, where capable of relief, as described in vol. II. p. 207.

VIEW OF NOSOLOGY;

THE ARRANGEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

ing-

DISEASES:

EXHIBITING

THE SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT AUTHORS,

To the present Time;

AND CONNECTING THE MOST APPROVED,

THE LATE DR. CULLEN'S.

WITH THE PRECEDING VOLUMES.

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DESEASES.

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IV. to forming genera, however, much accuracy of

city, or out of diferent, as they better appear.

end, by the former, its match speculation of pacing

I. WE have now confidered the practice of medicine and surgery in their full extent; but, to render the view complete, it may be still necessary to connect the account of the diseases exhibited in this and the preceding volumes with a system of Nosology; a subject so essentially necessary for every practitioner, in order to excel in the discrimination of disease.

II. Nofology is properly that study or science, which, embracing solely the pathagnomonics, or distinguishing symptoms of disease, ascertains, by this means, their nature and character.

III. Every disease, as it appears in nature, forms a distinct species, or has a greater or lesser set of sym-

ptoms entirely peculiar to itself; and a certain number, also, in which it agrees with some other diseases. Hence arises a distinction in the symptoms of disease. By the latter its relation is established to other diseases; and, by the former, its morbid appearances, or phænomena, are confined to itself. It is this distinction, therefore, which, in the progress of the study of Nosology, has caused genera to be formed out of the species, or out of diseases, as they naturally appear.

IV. In forming genera, however, much accuracy of observation is necessary, so as not to curtail the species too much, on the one hand, or load the memory by imperfect observation on the other. Hence, in the species, no distinction should be made where the train of symptoms varies only in degree, or is modified somewhat by state of constitution, or some slight variation in the action of the same cause.

. . V. Two circumstances particularly evince the relation of diseases to each other.

The first is, the similitude of their cause, which always infers a similitude of action. This is strongly apparent in all contagious diseases.

The fecond circumstance is, the accordance in the

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fuccess of their treatment; for diseases, cured by the same means, infallibly partake of the same nature.

VI. In marking the characters of diseases, or forming Nosology, the rules to be established are:

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- 1. To select those external marks only which are obvious to the senses, rejecting all conjecture beyond this obvious appearance, or laying aside any consideration of the internal state; and these obvious marks are what strike the physician more than what regulate, or are drawn from, the seelings of the patient.
- 2. That these obvious, or external marks, be the constant attendants of the disease, either on its first attack or its progress. The cause, therefore, of the disease, where apparent, is not to be rejected, nor the progressive succession of its phænomena.
- 3. That no more of these external marks, or symptoms, be taken, than what are sufficient to characterise the disease. And.
- 4. That the state or defect of the functions be noted, as affording a leading conclusion to the character of many diseases.
- VII. Having established the proper mode of defining diseases by these rules, this definition should be expressed in the most common, or generally-adopted

term's; and where any alteration in this respect is employed, fynonymes, as explanatory of it, should always be joined.

VIII. With these observations on the principles of Nofology in view, we shall now exhibit an abstract of the leading fystems of it that have appeared, finishing with that of Dr. Cullen, as best suited to the purposes of the practical physician.

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SYNOPTICAL VIEW

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SYSTEM OF SAUVAGES. N as C

THE first System of Nosology that appeared was that of the celebrated Sauvages in 1732: previous to his time, the hint of such a work had been strongly thrown out by Sydenham and Baglivi; and, even before this, some rude attempt had been made towards it by Plater.

The System of Sanvages is arranged into ten classes; these classes are divided into different orders; and these orders into different genera, composed of their several species—thus:

CLASS I. VITIA:

19. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	NATIONAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR
ORDER I. MACULÆ	co. Enterocele, and
Genus 1. Leucoma.	4. Guttacrofea, .12
2. Vitiligo.	S. Nacusana .z
3. Ephelis.	6. Ecchymoma.
ORD. II. EFFLORES	CENTIE NOBALLIA
7. Herpes.	g. Pfydracia.
8. Epinyctis,	10. Hidron.
ORD. III. PHYMAT.	or precious.
II. Erythema.	7. Parotisifant . 70
12. Œdema.	
13. Emphysema.	19. Anthrana 19 .co
14. Schirrus. A	87 20. Gencerique of
15. Phlegmone.	21. Paronychia.
16. Bubo.	22. Phimofis.
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CLASSIFICATION.

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ORD, IV.	EXCRESCEN	VTIÆ.	
	Sarcoma.	28. Bronchocele,	
24.	Condyloma.	29. Exostofis.	
25.	Verruca.		
	Pterygium.	30. Gibbofitas.	
27.	Hordeolum.	31. Lordofis.	
	azo, deoluin.	PATE AND STREET STATE	
ORD. V.	CYSTIDES.	9 97 15 17 17 2	
		e 10 mileste.	生物和
	Aneuryima. Varix.	37. Lupia.	
	Hydatis.	38. Hydarthrus.	
	Marifea.	39. Apostema.	M.S.
	Staphyloma.	40. Exomphalus.	
30.		41. Oscheocele.	107
ORD. VI.	ECTOPLE.	and their application states for the	
WATER & COMMENT		o book viviews has men	TOP
42.	Exophthalmia.	1 53 Hepatocelez	10191
43.	Blepharoptofis.	54. Splenocele.	
44.	Hypottophyle.	55. FLYHerocele.	H. L.
45.	Paragloffa.	56. Cyffocele.	11 2.1
46.	Proptoma.	57. Encephalocele.	ern'n
47.	Exania.	58. Hysteroloxia	91000
48.	Exocyfte.	59. Parorchydium.	
49.	Hyfteroptoffs.	60. Exarthrema.	
50.	Enterocele.	6. D: 0.C.	1020
51.	Epiplosele :		Ges
52.	Gafterocele.	2. Virtieo.	
	6. Feensurant	3. Liphola. T	
ORD, VII.	PLAGÆ.		
62	Vulnus.	ILS SEALORDSCENS	(11)
64.	Punctura.	72. Explectatio	
	Excoriatio.	72. Extractation	
	Contusio.	73. Sinus.	
	Fractura.		
68	Pillura.	75. Rhagas.	
	Ruptura of or		
	Amputatura.		
70.	Ministracura The	Tot an impositor	
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CLASS IN FEBRES.

ORD. I. CONTINUE.

79. Ephemeral 82. Typhus. 80. Synocha 83. Hedica

81. Synochusi

REMITTENTES.

84. Amphimerina. 86. Tetartophya. 85. Tritæophya.

ORD. III. INTERMITTENTES.

87. Quotidiana. 80. Quartana. 88. Tertiana. 90. Erratica,

CLASS III. PHLEGMASIÆ.

ORD. I. EXANTHEMATICAL.

96. Purpura. 91. Pestis.

02. Variola. 97. Enyfipelas.

93. Pemphigus. 98. Scarlatina

99. Ellera, 94. Rubeola.

95. Miliaris. 100. Aphtha.

ORD. II. MEMBRANACEÆ.

101. Phrenitis. 105. Enteritis.

102. Paraphrenesis. 106. Epiploitis

107. Metritis. 103. Pleuritis.

104. Gaftritis.

PARENCHYMATOSÆ. ORD. III.

113. Hepatitis. 109. Cephalitis.

110. Cynanche. 114. Splenitis.

115. Nephritis. 111. Carditis.

112. Peripneumonia.

CLASS IV. SPASMI.

TONICI PARTIALES.

116. Strabismus. 119. Contractura d'

218. Obstipitat, 9 121, Prispismue, 021

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ORD. II. TONICI GENERALES. 122. Tetanus. 123. Catochus. ORD. III. CLONICI PARTIALES.

124. Nystagmus. 128. Convulfio.

125. Carphologia. 129. Tremor. 126. Pandiculatio. 130. Palpitatio. 127. Apomyttofis. 131. Claudicatio.

ORD. IV. CLONICI GENERALES.

135. Hyfteria. 132. Rigor. 136 Scelotyrbe. 133. Eclampfia. 134. Epilepfia. 137. Beriberia.

CLASS V. ANHELATIONES.

All seas

ORD. I. SPASMODICAS.

138. Ephialtes. 141. Singultus. 139. Sternutatio. 142. Tuffis.

OPPRESSIVÆ. ORD. II.

140. Ofcedo.

148. Pleurodyne. 143. Stertor. 144. Dyfpnæa. 145. Afthma. 149. Rheuma, 150. Hydrothorax. 146. Orthopnæa. 151. Empyema. 147. Angina.

DEBILITATES. CLASS VI.

ORD. I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

152. Cataracta. 157. Agheustia. 153. Caligo. 158. Dyfecæa. 154. Amblyopia. 159. Paracufis. 155. Amaurofis. 160. Cophofis. 156. Anofmia. 161. Anæsthefia.

156. Anoimia.

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		THE PROPERTY OF A PARTY OF THE
ORD. II. ANEPITHYMI	FINAL MOUSE	.VI.aso
162. Anorexia: dos	164. Anaphrodifi	223
163. Adipfias V 72	Guilling gain.	
ORD. III. DESCINESIA.	Colica.	
165. Mutitas.	169. Paralyfis.	
166. Aphonia.	170. Hemiplegia.	
167. Pfellifinus.	171. Paraplexia.	
	. Kao laigia.	
ORD. IV. LEIPOPSYCHI	Æ.	
172. Afthenia.	174. Syncope.	
	一种人。在对特别的特殊。	
ORD. V. COMATA.	Green VIII.	
176. Catalepfis.	180. Cataphora.	
178. Typhomania.	182. Apoplexia.	A CONTRACTOR
179. Lethargus. 012	Siffeed of	, 210
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Listand Parisa	Alon Bally White	
	DOLORES.	ORO
ORD. I. VAGI.	rimitle (A mind
183. Arthritis.		1
184. Oftocopus.	- our wantedate.	244
185. Rheumatismus	190. Prurims.	O. II
186. Catarrhus.	191. Algor. 3d	Jil 880
musik	192. Ardor.	2.2
Oad. II. CAPITIS.	A September of	888
193. Cephalalgia.	196. Ophthalmia.	ORD, 224
194. Cephalæa,	197. Otalgia. 198. Odontalgia.	OND. 1V.
des Aerronia	Amein.	CER
ORD. III. PECTORIS.		2000年1000年1
199. Dyfphagia. 200. Pytofis.	201. Cardiogmus.	bar.
		THE RESERVE

CLASSIFICATION

773	Artioon	ICA EIREO
20 20 20 20	2. Cerdialgia	207. Nephralyia.
ORD. V.	EXTERNI ET. o. Mastodynia. 1. Rachialgia. 2. Lumbago.	213. Hehias. 1 tot 214. Probalgia. Ect 215. Pudendagra. VI
21 21	CLASS VIII.	ONES. 219. Syrogmos. 220. Hypochondriafis. 221. Somnambulifmus.
22: 22: 22: 22:	MOROSITATES 2. Pica. 3. Bulimia. 4. Polydipiia. 5. Antipathis. 6. Noffalgiai	227. Panophobia. 228. Satyriafis. 229. Nymphomania. 230. Tarantifmus.
235 235 236	DELIRIA. 2. Paraphrofyne. 3. Amentia. 4. Melancholia. VERANIÆ AL	235. Mania. 236. Demonomania.
	7. Amnefia.	238, Agrypnia

rape Differendia.

CLASS IX. FLUXUS.

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ORD. I. SANGUIFLUXUS.

sienschiff .18:

243. Hæmaturia. 244. Menorrhagia. 239. Hæmorrhagia. 240. Hæmoptysis.

245. Abortus. 241. Stomacace.

242. Hæmatemefis.

ALVIFLUXUS. ORD. II.

252. Ileus. 246. Hepatirrhœa.

253. Cholera, 254. Diarrhœa, 255. Cœliaca, 247. Hæmorrhois. 248. Dyfenteria.

249. Melæna,

256. Lienteria. 250. Nausea.

251. Vomitus. 257. Tenefmus.

ORD. III. SERIFLUXUS.

265. Dyfuria. 266. Pyuria. 258. Ephidrofis.

259. Epiphora. 260. Coryza.

267. Leucorrhea. 268. Gonorrhæa. 261. Ptyalifmus.

269. Dyspermatismus. 262. Anacatharfis.

263. Diabetes. 270. Galactirrhœa.

264. Enurefis. 271. Octorrhoea.

ORD. IV. AERIFLUXUS.

274. Dyfodia 272. Flatulents.

273. Ædopfophia.

CLASS X. CACHEXIÆ.

ORD. I. MACIES.

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275. Tabes. 277. Atrophia. 276. Phthifis. 278. Aridura.

CLASSIFICATION.

280	CLASSIFI	CATION.	
	I. INTUMESCEN 279. Polyfarcia. 280. Pneumatofis. 281. Anafarca.	71Æ. 282. Phlegmatia. 283. Phyliconia. 284. Graviditas.	
	II. HYDROPES P. 285. Hydrocephalus. 286. Physocephalus. 287. Hydrorachitis. 288. Ascites. 289. Hydrometra.	ARTIALES. 290. Physometra. 291. Tympanites. 292. Metrorismus. 293. Ischuria.	Jan Jan Jan Jan
¥1	V. TUBERA. 294. Rachitis. 295. Scrofula. 296. Carcinoma.	297. Leontiafis. 298. Malis. 299. Frambæsia.	
	J. IMPETIGINES. 300. Syphilis. 301. Scorbutus. 302. Elephantiafis.	303. Lepra. 304. Scabies. 305. Tinea.	LilicaO
·	VI. ICTERITIÆ. 306. Aurigo. 307. Melaficterus.	308. Phænigmus. 309. Chlorofis.	
Ord. V	JII. CACHEXIAE A 310. Phthiriafis. 311. Trichoma. 312. Alopecia.	NOMALÆ. 313. Elcofis. 314. Gangræna. 315. Necrofia.	VI usQ
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CLASS IL - CRITICE SYNOPTICAL VIEW, OO

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SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS. at. October C. . 18. Decteed P.

NEXT to the fystem of Sauvages comes that of the celebrated Linnaus, who, after a new creation of knowledge on the subject of Botany, applied the same plan of arrangement to the elucidation of the nature of difeafe .-His fystem is divided into Eleven Classes, and is rather more extended than that of Sauvages, whom he however closely follows; but Linnaus we find not to happy in his Arrangement of Discases as in his Systema Nature. Ochil. MESTERANACET

CLASS I. EXANTHEMATICA.

ORD. I. CONTAGIOSI.

1. Morta.

4. Rubeola. II ano

as. Cellent.

ac. 40 men Chi.

sporte organous.

recalled the all aso

2. Peftis.

3. Variola

5. Petechia. 6. Syphilis.

ORD. II. SPORADICI.

7. Miliaria.

34. Periongements. q. Aphtha.

8. Uredo.

ORD. III. SOLITARII.

10. Eryfipelas.

CLASS IL CRITICI

CLASS II.	CRITICI.
ORD. I. CONTINENTES	17. N. 7.1
11. Diaria. 12. Synocha.	13. Synochus: 14. Lenta.
ORD. II. INTERMITTED	VTES.
15. Quotidiana. 16. Tertiana. 17. Quartana.	18. Duplicana.
ORD, III. EXACERBAN	TES.
21. Tritæus.	23. Hermitritana 24. Hectica.
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constant to water attended	more extended than test of the
	HLOGISTICL while to the less is as A. Fangument of Differences in a
25. Phrenitis. 26. Paraphrenefis. 27. Pleuritis. 28. Gastritis.	
ORD. II. PARENCHYM	아이는 아이는 아이들이 있다는 사람들이 얼마가 하면 하나 하는 사람들이 되었다면 하는데 되었다. 그리지 않는데 아이들이 얼마나 나를 했다.
32. Sphacelifmus, 33. Cynanche. 34. Peripnuemonia. 35. Hepatitis.	36. Splenitis. 67 .8 37. Nephritis. 38. Hyfleritis. 38. Hyfleritis. 39. 11.040
ORD, III. MUCSULOSI. 39. Phlegmone.	S. Urson,

Williams Committee CLASS IV. DOLOROSI. Box Polyderia

PATERIACE

of Semonals

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INTRINSECI. ORD. I.

40.	Cephalalgia.	E STATE	SO.	Colica.
AT.	Hemicrania	115		Hennties

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42. Gravedo. 32. Splenica.

43. Ophthalmia. 53. Pleuritica.

44. Otalgia. 45. Odontalgia. 54. Pneumonica. 55. Hysteralgia.

46. Angina. 56. Nephritica. 47. Soda. 57. Dyfuria.

48. Cardialgia. 58, Pudendagra, 49. Gastrica. 59. Proctica.

ORD. II. EXTRINSECI.

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60. Arthritis. 63. Volatica.

61. Oftocopus. 64. Pruritus 62, Rheumatismus,

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CLASS V. MENTALES. 10c. 614 10c.

ORD. I. IDEALES.

Cap. H. TERMETTEL 65. Delirium. 69. Dæmonia. 66. Paraphrofyne.

67. Amentia.

71. Melancholia, 68. Mania.

ORD. II. IMAGINARII.

72. Syringmos. 75. Panophobia.

73. Phantafmus.

76. Hypochondrialis. 74. Vertigo.

ORD. III. PATHETICI.

78. Citta.	84. Tarantismus.
79. Bulimia.	85. Rabies.
80. Polydipfia.	86. Hydrophobia,
81. Satyrialis.	87. Cacofitia.
82. Erotomania.	88. Antipathia.
83. Nostalgia.	89. Anxietas.

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CLASS VI. QUIETALES. Citable at

DEPECTIVI.

90.	Laffitudo.	.60	93.	Lipoth	ymia.
91.	Languor.		94.	Syncoc	le.
92.	Afthenia.	53,	95.	Afphy	xia.

ORD. II. SOPOROSI.

96.	Somnolentia.	101.	Apoplexia,
97.	Typhomania.	102.	Paraplegia.
98.	Lethargus.		Hemiplegia.
	Cataphora,		Paralyfis.
	Carus.	105.	Stupor.
	DD 127 47777		COLLEGE

ORD. III. PRIVATIVI.

60 Des mais	mainial.
106. Morofis.	114. Ageuftia.
107. Oblivio.	115. Aphonia.
108. Amblyopia.	116. Anorexia.
109. Cataracta.	117. Adipfia.
110. Amaurofis.	118. Anæfthefia.
111. Scotomia.	119. Atecnia.
112. Cophofis.	120. Atonia.
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CLASS VII. MOTORII.

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ORD. I. SPASTICE

121. Spasmus.	126. Hyfteria.
122. Priapismus.	127. Tetanus.
123. Borborygmo	s. 128. Catochus.
124. Trifmos.	120. Catalepfis.

Tio Anten

125. Sardiafis. 130. Agrypnia.

ORD. II. AGITATORII.

131. Tremor. 1 1	139. Choreachi
132. Palpitatio.	140. Beriberi.
133. Orgasmus.	141. Rigor. Oct .II dio
134. Subfultus.	142. Convuttio8

134. Shormers.

135. Carpologia.

143. Epilepfia.

136. Stridor.

144. Hieranofos.

137. Hippos.

145. Raphania.

138. Pfellifmus.

CLASS VIII. SUPPRESSORIL

ORD. I. SUFFOCATORII.

146. Raucedo.	155. Tuffis Do1 .
147. Vociferatio.	156. Stertor.
148. Rifus.	157. Anhelatio.
149. Fletus.	158. Suffocatio.
150. Sufpirium.	159. Empyema.
151. Oscitatio.	160. Dyspiicea.
152. Pandiculatio.	161. Afthma.
153. Singultus.	162. Orthoppora. V.
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154. Sternutatio: 163. Ephialtes,

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ORD. II. CONSTRICTORII.

164. Aglutitio.	168. Dyfmenorrhæa.
165. Flatulentia.	169. Dyflochia.
166. Obstipatio.	170. Aglactatio.
167. Ischuria.	171. Stepilitas.

CLASS IX. EVACUTORII.

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ORD. I. CAPITIS.

172.	Otorrhœa.	175 Coryga.
173.	Epiphora.	176. Stomacace.
174.	Hæmorrhagia.	177. Ptyalifmus.

ORD. II. THORACIS.

178.	Screatus /	180. Hæmoptyfis.
179.	Expectoratio.	181. Vomica.

ORD. III. ABDOMINIS.

182. Kuctus.	189. Lienteria.
183. Naufea.	190. Cœliaca.
184. Vomitus.	191. Cholirica.
185. Hæmatemesis.	192. Dysenteria.
186. Iliaca.	
187. Cholera.	194. Tenesmus.
788. Diarrhoea.	toc. Crepitus.

ORD, IV. GENTIALIUM.

196.	Enurefis.	202.	Leuco	rrhæa.
	Stranguria.	203.	Menor	rhagia
198.	Diabetes.	204.	Parturi	tio.
199.	Hæmaturia.	205.	Abort	15.
	Glus.	206.	Mola.	
201.	Gonorthæa.			. 0

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OLD. V. CORPORIS EXTERNI.

207. Galactia. 208. Sudor.

C. S. III. ENURERRATIONES.

aco. Vicini, val. (2.79) Arthromoder (1994 CEASE X. DEFORMES. age. Mortan . J. of c. Proprehind 209. Phthifis. 212. Marafinus. 210. Tabes. 213. Rachitis. 211. Atrophia. ORD. II. TUMIDOSI. ORD. IV. SCARI 214. Polyfarcia. 75 218. Afcites, J. Eds. 215. Leucophlegma 219. Hypofarca --216. Anafarcal des 221. Graviditas. 217. Hydrocephalus. abr. Littlindo. Solowell Bot. ORD. III. DECOLORES. 222. Cachexia. 225: Icterus. 223. Chlorofis. 226. Plethora. 224. Scorbutus. TUMBRES PROTUBERAN CLASS XI. VITIA. ORD. I. HUMORALIA. 227. Aridura. 228. Digitium. 232. Inflammation 233. Abscessus. 229. Emphysema. 234. Gangrena ... 17 .a.() 235. Sphacelas. 202 230. Œdema, 231. Sugillatio. 203. Proapfus. roughtonna. ORD. II. DIALYTICA. 943. Laceratura, 236. Fractura. 245. Morfura. 237. Luxatura. 238. Ruptura. 246. Combustura. 239. Contusura. 247. Excoriatura. 240. Profusio. 248. Intertrigo.

242, Amputatura.

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280	CLASSIFI	ALL	Su.	
ORD. III.	EXULCERATION	ONES	· Savillar a	9.6
2.50.	Ulcus.	257.	Arthrocace.	1/04
251.	Caçoethes OHE	1258	Cocyta.	ALCEN TO
252.	Noma.	250.	Paronychia.	
	Carcinoma.	260.	Pernio, MA	Oan. L.
254.	Ozena. W .srs	261.	Preffurais in	20
255.	Fistula.	262.	Arctura.	2.2
256.	Caries.		.siduoul	:
ORD. IV.	SCABIES.	1	te autos	Ja leso
	Lepes de late		Anthrax.1 .4	
264.	Tioes I	274.	Phlydena.	12
265.	Achor. Toss	275.	Puftulal	
266.	Achor. Toss	276.	PapulanA 10	12
267.	Lippitudo.	277.	Hordeofum.	21
268.	Serpigo.	278.	Verruca.	THE MOD
269	Herpes. Varus. Bacchia	279.	Clavus.	
270.	Varus.	280.	Myrmecium.	
271.	Bacchia, 1	281.	Eschara.	**
272.	Bubo.		4. Scerbums.	, 22
ORD. V.	TUMORES PR	OTUE	ERANTES.	
	Aneurisma.		Anchylofis.	
283	Varix: Al WIV	288.	Ganglion.	
284	Schirrus.	289.	Natta.	Y
	Struma.	200.	opinola.	
	Atheroma.	291.	Exoftofis.	12
	252. Abforfills.		Summing 3	225
	PROCIDENTI			
292	Hernia. 12 212	296.	Pterygium.	
293	. Prolapsus.	297-	Ectropium.	
294	. Condyloma.	298.	Phimofis.	Li, csO
295	. Sarcoma.	299.	Clitorismus.	271
ORD. VII.	DEFORMAT	IONE	S.E. L.	124
	Contra Anna	204	Tortura.	L
301	Gibber.	305		23
302	Gibber. Lordoffs.	306.	Lagophthain	nia.
302	Distortio.	307	Nyctalopia.	40
	249. Knagss		moundain v	7.

ORD

308. Presbytia.	313. Atreta.	
309. Myopia.	314. Plica.	
310. Labarium.	315. Hirfuties.	1
311. Lagostoma.	316. Alopecia.	
312. Apella.	317. Trichiafis.	September of
VIII. MACULÆ		COLUMN TO A STATE OF
311. Cicatrix.	323. Melasma,	242240
319. Nævus.	324. Hepatizon,	į
320. Morphæa.	325. Lentigo.	No.
321. Vibex.	326. Ephelis.	
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SYNOPTICAL VIEW 11: Lagoroffic

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SYSTEM OF VOGEL

nor. Winest Ch AFTER the fystem of Linnaeus comes to be noticed that of Vogel, professor at Göttingen. It comprehends, like that of Linnæus, no less than eleven classes.

CLASS I. FEBRES.

INTERMITTENTES. ORD. I.

1 Quotidiana	8 Nonana
2 Tertiana	9 Decimana
3 Quartana	10 Vaga
4 Quintana	II Menstrua
5 Sextana	12 Terriana duplex
6 Septana	13 Quartana duplex
7 Octana	14 Quartana triplex.

ORD. II. CONTINUE.

§ 1. SIMPLICES.

15 Quotidiana	25 Phricodes
16 Synochus	26 Lyngodes
17 Amatoria	27 Affodes
18 Phrenitis	28 Cholerica
19 Epiala	29 Syncopalis
20 Caufos	30 Hydrophobia
21 Elodes	31 Oscitans
22 Lethargus	32 Ictericodes
23 Typhomania	33 Pestilentialis
a4 Leipyria	34 Siriafis

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§ 2. COMPOSITAL.

¶ 1. Exanthematica.

40 Urtica
41 Bullofa
42 Varicella
43 Pemphingodes
44 Aphthofa.

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一种外外的技术分类 1 2. Inflammatorie.

45 Phrenifmus	59 Splenitis
46 Chemosis	60 Mesenteritis
47 Ophthalmites	61 Omentitis
48 Otites	62 Peritonitis
49 Angina	63 Myocolitis
50 Pleuritis	64 Pancreatica
51 Peripneumonia	65 Nephritis
52 Mediastina	66 Cystitis
53 Pericarditis	67 Hyfteritis
54 Carditis	68 Eryfipelacea
55 Paraphrenitis	69 Podagrica
56 Gastritis	70 Panaritia
57 Enteritis	71 Cyffotis.
58 Hepatitis	do the state of the state of

1 3. Symptomatica.

72 Apoplectica	77 Vulneraria
73 Catarrhalis	78 Suppuratoria
74 Rheumatica	79 Lenta
75 Hæmorrhoidalis	80 Hectica
76 Lactea	The standard care
The second of the	Og Curcin Contra

CLASS II. PROFLUVIA.

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ORD. I. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

81 Hæmorrhagia	89 Hæmatemelis
82 Epiftaxis	go Hepatirrhæa
83 Hæmoptoë	gr Catarrhexis
84 Hæmoptyfis	92 Hæmaturia
85 Stomacace	93 Cystirrhagia
86 Odontirrhæa	94 Stymatofis
87 Otorrhœa	95 Hæmatopedefis
88 Ophthalmo-	96 Menorrhagia
rhagia	oz Abortio.

ORD. II. APOCENOSES.

98 Catarrhus	112 Leucorrhois
99 Epiphora	113 Eneuresis
100 Coryza	114 Diuresis
101 Otopuolis	ris Diabetes
102 Otoplatos	116 Puoturia
103 Ptyalismus	117 Chylaria
104 Vomica	118 Gonorrhæa
105 Diarrhoea	119 Leucorrhæa
106 Puorrhœa	120 Exoneirofis
107 Dysenteria	121 Hydropedefis
ro8 Lienteria	122 Galactia
109 Cœliaca	123 Hypercatharfis
110 Cholera	124 Ecphyse
111 Pituitaria	125 Dyfodia.

CLASS HI, EPISCHESES.

126	Gravedo	130	Amenorrhoe	2
127	Flatulentia '	131	Dyflochia	
128	Obstipatio	132	Deuteria	0.0
	Ifchuria	133	Agalaxis.	

CLASS IV. DOLORES.

134 Anxietas	157 Cardialgia
135 Blestrismus	158 Encaufis
136 Pruritus	159 Naufea
137 Catapfyxis	160 Colica
138 Rheumatismus	161 Eilema
139 Arthritis	162 Ileus
140 Cephalalgia	163 Stranguria
141 Cephalsea	164 Dyfuria
142 Clavus	165 Lithiasis
143 Hemicrania	166 Tenefmus
144 Carebarta	167 Clunesia
145 Odontalgia	168 Cedma
146 Hæmodia	160 Hysteralgia
147 Odaxifmus	170 Dysmenorrhæs
148 Otalgia	171 Dystocia
149 Acataposis	172 Atocia
150 Cionis	173 Priapifmus
151 Himantofis	174 Pforiafis
152 Cardiogmus	175 Podagra
153 Mastodynia	176 Ofteocopus
154 Soda	177 Pfophos
155 Periadynia	178 Volatica
156 Pneumatofis	179 Epiphlogisma.
130 a neumatons	. 14 mbibinograma

CLASS V. SPASMI.

180 Tetanus	187 Rigor
181 Opisthotonus	188 Epilepfia
182 Episthotonus	189 Eclampfia
183 Catochus	190 Hieranosos
184 Tremor	191 Convultio
185 Frigus	192 Raphania
186 Horror	193 Chorea.

194 Crampus	208 Capiftrum
195 Scelotyrbe	209 Sardiafis
196 Angone	210 Gelasmus
197 Gloffocele	211 Incubus
198 Gloffocoma	212 Singultus
199 Hippos	213 Palpitatio
200 Illofis	214 Vomitus
201 Cinclesis	215 Ructus
202 Cataclasis	216 Ruminatio
203 Cillofis	217 Œsophagismus
204 Sternutatio	218 Hypochondrialis
205 Tuffis	219 Hyfteria
206 Clamor	220 Phlogofis
207 Trismus	221 Digitium.

CLASS VI. ADYNAMIÆ.

222 Laffitudo	242 Achlys
223 Afthenia	243 Nyctalopia
224 Torpor	244 Hemeralopia
225 Adynamia	245 Hemalopia
226 Paralyfis	246 Dyficoia
227 Paraplegia	247 Surditas
228 Hemiplegia	248 Anofmia
229 Apoplexia	249 Apogeufis
230 Catalepfis	250 Afaphia
231 Carus	251 Clangor
232 Coma	252 Raucitas
233 Somnolentia	253 Aphonia
234 Hypophafis	254 Leptophonia
215 Ptofis	255 Oxyphonia
236 Amblyopia	256 Rhenophonia
237 Mydriasis	257 Mutitas
238 Amaurofis	258 Traulotis
239 Cataracta	259 Pfellotis
240 Synizezis	260 Ischnophonia
241 Glaucoma	261 Battarismus

	B Scoringer -
262 Suspirium	274 Syncope
263 Oscitatio	275 Afphyxia
264 Pandiculatio	276 Apeplia
265 Apricea	277 Dyspepsia
266 Macropnæa	278' Diaphthora
267 Dyspnæa	279 Anorexia
268 Atthma	280 Anatrope
269 Orthopnæs	281 Adiptia
270 Pnigma	282 Acyins
271 Renchus	283 Agenefia
272 Rhochmos	- 284 Anodynia.
273 Lipothymia	and the second

CLASS VII. HYPER ESTHESES.

28¢ Antipathia	295 Polyaipha
286 Agrypnia	296 Bulimus
287 Phantasma	297 Addephagia.
288 Caligo	298 Cynorexia
289 Hæmolopia	299 Allotriophagia
290 Marmaryge	300 Malacia
291 Dyfopia	301 Pica (3
292 Sufurrus	302 Bombus
293 Vertigo	303 Celfa.
204 Apogenfia	Land Burney Carlo

CLASS VIII. CACHEXIA.

ED WHERE'S.

304 Cachexia	311 Hydrothorax
305 Chlorofis	312 Rachitis
306 Icterus	313 Anafarca
307 Melanchlorus	314 Ascites
308 Atrophia	315 Hydrocystis
309 Tabes	316 Tympanites
310 Phthisis	317 Hysterophyse

CLASSIFICATION.

318 Scorbutus	324 Phthiriafis
319 Syphilis	325 Physconia
320 Lepra	326 Paracyifis
321 Elephantiasis	327 Gangræna
322 Elephantia	328 Sphacelus.
323 Plice	电 化性系统中性系统
多次的特殊的 数数数 图片在	

CLASS IX. PARANOLE.

329 Athymia	335 Enthusiasmus
330 Delirium	336 Stupiditas
331 Mania	337 Amentia
332 Melancholia	338 Oblivio
333 Ecftafis	339 Somnium
334 Ecplexis	340 Hypnobatalis.

CLASS X. VITIA.

ORD, I.	INFL	MMAT	TONES.
CAN THE REPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	

T. TTIT TOTAL DEPOTATION	COAT ELOCATION CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF T
341 Ophthalmia	346 Onychia
342 Blepharotis	347 Encausis
343 Eryfipelas	348 Phimofis
344 Hieropyr	349 Paraphimosis
345 Paronychia	350 Pernio.
II. TUMORES,	

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ORD.

II. TUMOR.	ES.	The State of the same
351 Phlegmon	ne 361	Urticaria
352 Furuncul		Parulis
353 Anthrax		Epulis
354 Abiceffus	364	Anchylops
355 Onyx		Paragloffa
356 Ніррору		Chilon
357 Phygethie	n 367	Scrofula
358 Empyema		Bubon
359 Phyma		Bronchecele
360 Ecthymat		Parotis

in Gonerone	ann Warnela
371 Gongrona	399 Merocele
372 Sparganofis	400 Enterocele ovularis
373 Coilima	401 Ischiatocele
374 Scirrhus	402 Elytrocele
375 Cancer	403 Hypogastrocele
376 Sarcoma	404 Cyftocele
377 Polypus	405 Cyrtoma
378 Condyloma	406 Hydrenterocele
379 Ganglion	407 Varix
380 Ranula	408 Aneurisma
381 Terminthus	409 Cirfocele
382 Œdema	410 Gastrocele
383 Encephalocele	411 Hepatocele
384 Hydrocephalum	412 Splenocele
385 Hydrophthalmia	413 Hysterocele
386 Spina bifida	414 Hygrocirfocele
387 Hydromphalus	415 Sarcocele
388 Hydrocele	416 Physcocele
389 Hydrops Scroti	417 Exoftofes
390 Steatites	418 Hyperoftofis
391 Pneumatofis	419 Pædarthrocace
392 Emphysema	420 Encystis
393 Hysteroptofis	421 Staphyloma
394 Cystoptosis	422 Staphylofis
395 Archoptoma	423 Fungus
396 Bubonocele	424 Tofus
ago Bubbhocele	
397 Ofcheocele	425 Flemen.
- 398 Omphalocele	And Jakor A

ORD. HI. EXTUBERANTIÆ.

	公主,但是以及公司的	The state of			500年以後80分
426	Verruca T	177	434	Horden	um
	Porrus 36		435	Grando	
428	Clavus	S\$ 1.3	436	Varus	(i) ()
429	Callus	003	437	Gutta ro	facea
	Enchantis.		438	Ephelis.	10
	Pladarotis!		439	Efoche	
	Pinnula		440	Exoche.	温水线
	Pterygium			adolyski	34 F.

CLASSIFICATION.

ORD. IV. PUSTULÆ & PAPULÆ.

441 Epinyctis	446 Hydroa
442 Phlyctæna	447 Variola
443 Herpes	448 Varicella
444 Scabies	449 Purpura
445 Aquula	450 Encauma.

ORD. V. MACULE.

451 Ecchymoma	458 Vibex
452 Petechiæ	459 Vitiligo
453 Morbilli	460 Leuce
454 Scarlatæ	461 Cyalma
455 Lentigo	462 Lichen
456 Urticaria	463 Selina
Ar 7 Stigma	464 Nebula

ORD. VI. DISSOLUTIONES.

465 Vulnus	485 Cacoë:hes
466 Ruptura	486 Therioma
467 Rhagas	487 Carcinoma
468 Fractura	488 Phagedæna
469 Fiffura	489 Noma
470 Plicatio	490 Sycofis
471 Thlasis	491 Fistula
472 Luxatio	492 Sinus
473 Subluxatio	493 Caries
474 Diachalafis	ACA ACHORES
475 Attritis	495 Crusta lactes
476 Porrigo	496 Favus
477 Apolyrma	497 Tinea
478 Anapleusis	498 Argemon
479 Spafma	499 Ægilops Ban
480 Contulio	500 Ozaena
481 Diabrofis	501 Aphtha
482 Agomphiafis	502 Intertrigo
483 Eschara	503 Rhacosis.
484 Piptonychia	A33 Provenus

MA.

ORD. VII. CONCRETIONES.

504 Ancyloblepharon 508 Ancylofis 505 Zynizefis 509 Cicatrix 506 Dacrymoma 510 Dactylion.

CLASS XI. DEFORMITATES

511 Phoxos	536 Cholofis
512 Gibber	537 Grypofis
513 Caput obstipum	538 Nævus
514 Strabismus	539 Monstrositas
515 Myopiafis	540 Polyfarcia
516 Lagophthalmus	541 Ifchnotis
517 Trichiafis	542 Rhicnofis
518 Ectropium	543 Varus
519 Entropium	THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY OF A SECOND SERVED ASSOCIATION OF THE SECOND SE
520 Rhæas	545 Leiopedes
521 Rhyssemata	546 Apella
522 Lagocheilos	547 Hypospadiæos
523 Melachosteon.	5-8 Urorhœas
524 Hirfuties	549 Atreta
525 Canities	550 Saniodes
526 Diftrix	551 Cripforems
527 Xirafia	552 Hermaphroditis
528 Phalacrotis	553 Dionyfifeus
529 Alopecia	554 Artetifcus
530 Madarofis	555 Nefrendis
531 Ptilofis	556 Spanopogon
532 Redatio	557 Hyperatetiscus
533 Phalangofis	558 Galiancon
534 Coloboma	559 Galbulus
525 Cercofis	560 Mola.
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SYNOPTICAL VIEW

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SYSTEM OF SAGAR.

AFTER that of Vogel, a system appeared by the celebrated Sagar, a physician at Inglaw in Moravia, still more extended, and having no fewer than thirteen classes, according to the following view.

CLASS J. VITIA

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ORD. I. MACULE.	et Ceruina-
r Leucoma, D 132	4 Nævusimia
2 Vitiligo	ALL THE PARTY OF T
3 Ephelis	ed Phalametics
	was a chief total of
ORD. II. EFFLORESCE	NIIA. alcomiation of
6 Puftula	11 Herpes
7 Papula	12 Epinychie
8 Phlychaena	13 Hemeropathos
o Bacchia	DC-1
io Varus,	15 Hydros.
ORD. III. PHYMATA.	
16 Erythema	- 18 Emphyfema
17 Œdema	19 Scirrhus

CLASSIFICATION,

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20 Inflammatio 21 Bubo 22 Parotis 23 Furunculus	24 Anthrax 25 Cancer 26 Paronychia 27 Phymofis.
ORD, IV. EXCRESCENT	\$P\$\$P\$ 14 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
28 Sarcoma	32 Hordeolum
29 Condyloma	33 Trachelophyma
30 Verruca	34 Exoftofis.
31 Pterygium	St bestley !
ORD. V. CYSTIDES.	Cap Il. Sold Thoyas w
. 35 Aneurysma	40 Lupia spott 38
36 Varix	40 Lupia 1300 38
37 Marifca	42 Apostema
38 Hydatis	43 Exomphalus.
39 Staphyloma	44 Ofcheophyma
ORD. VI. ECTOPIA.	odstolest e
45 Exophthalmia	59. Opodeocele
46 Blepharoptofis	60 Ischiocele
46 Blepharoptofis 47 Hypoftaphyle	6r Colpocele VI
48 Paragloffa	
49 Proptoma	63 Peritonæorixis
50 Exania	64 Encephalocele
51 Exocyftis	65 Hysteroloxia
52 Hysteroptosis	66 Parorchydium
53 Colpoptofis.	67 Exarthrema
54 Gastrocele	68 Diaflafis
55 Omphalocele	69 Loxarthrus
56 Hepatocele.	70 Gibbofitas
57 Merocele 58 Bubonocele	
the state of the s	
ORD. VII. DEFORMITA	ATES MUIN .II. and
72 Lagostoma,	75 Epidefia
73 Apella.	76 Anchylomerifma
74 Polymerifma	-77 Hirfuties.

eiH es,

109 Phlegmatia

110 Physconia

111 Graviditas.

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of Paragrenia

ac, Cancer

CLASS IF. PLAGE.

ORD. I. SOLUTIONES recentes, cruenta. 78 Vulnus 82 Excoriatio 79 Punctura 83 Contufio 80 Sclopetoplaga 84 Ruptura. 81 Morfus ORD. II. SOLUTIONES recentes, cruenta, artificiales. 85 Operatio 87 Sutura 86 Amputatio 88 Paracentelis. ORD. III. SOLUTIONES incruenta. 89 Ulcus 90 Exulceratio 93 Eschara 94 Caries or Fiftula 95 Arthrocace. 92 Shorsbord or minimizer inger lius iar openis ORD. IV. SOLUTIONES anomala. 96 Rhagas 08 Fractura 97 Ambuftio 99 Fiffira. di Ancephalocele Margar H or Elytherologie de encorchydium CLASS HI. CACHEXIA. is Cialians a Catto, ele .. ORD. I. , MACIES. Ompastatele 100 Tabes 103 Hæmatoporia 101 Phthifis 104 Aridura. s in the reacted 102 Atrophia ORD. II. INTUMESCENTIA.

105 Plethora.

107 Pneumatofis 108 Anafarca

	LANGERSTON THE ALLES
ORD. III. HYDROPES pa	riales ROTORS . Til ano
112 Hydrocephalis	116 Hydrometra
113 Phyfocephalus	117 Phylometra VI ano
114 Hydrorachitis	118 Tympanites
115 Alcites	119 Meteorifmus.
ORD. IV. TUBERA.	ing Colica
120 Rachitis	123 Leontialis
121 Scrofula	124 Malis
122 Carcinoma	125 Framboeha.
ORD. V. IMPETIGINES.	109 Madodynia
126 Syphilis	129 Lepra W. John
127 Scorbutus	130 Scabies
128 Elephantiasis	131 Tinea.
ORD. VI. ICTERITIÆ.	ART TO REMAIN TO SELECT ON THE
	134 Phænigmus
132 Aurigo 2011	135 Chlorofis.
	OKO. L. SANGUIELUADE
ORD. VII. ANOMALAE.	
136 Phthiriafis	139 Elcofis
137 Trichoma	140 Gangræna
138 Alopecia	141 Necrofis.
	Division of the contract of th
1	One. II. STATELYANES
	DOLORES 18: 18: 282 Noncirional
ORD. I. VAGI.	endermarants and
the state of the same of the same	Oxo. Fill. Aller VIV.
142 Arthritis	147 Laffitudo 148 Stupor
144 Rheumatismus	149 Proritus
· 145 Catarrhus,	150 Algor
146 Anxietas	ICI Ardor
ORD. II. CAPITIS.	of the Pulling
	THE Ophthalmia VI asO
152 Cephalalgia	156 Otalgia a po
154 Hemicrania	157 Odontalgia or
	(A)

ORD. III. PECTORIS.	159 Cardiogmus.
ORD. IV. ABDOMINIS.	selschooptend for
160 Cardialgia	164 Splenalgia
161 Gastrodynia	165 Nephralgia
162 Colica	166 Hysteralgia.
163 Hepatalgia	The manual to the second
ORD. V. EXTERNARUM	A consideration of
167 Mastodynia	171 Proctalgia
168 Rachialgia	172 Pudendagra,
169 Lumbago	173 Digitium.
70 3.000	the beautiful the said
and the second second	
willi Cias V.	FLUXUS.
. and continues and	. Buristid telle esa
ORD. I. SANGUIFLUXU	
174 Hæmorrhagia	178 Hamaturia
175 Hæmoptyfis	179 Metrorrhagia
276 Stomacace	180 Abortus.
177 Hæmatemens	
ORD. II. ALVIFLUXUS	
181 Hepatirrheen	183 Dyfehteria
182 Hæmorrhois	184 Melæna.
ORD. III. ALVIFLUXUS	non fanguinolenti.
18¢ Naufea	190 Cœliaca
186 Vomitus	101 Lienteria
187 lieus	192 Leneimus
188 Cholera	193 Procharthes
109 Dannes	Osp. II. CATTIS
ORD. IV. SERIFLUXUS.	a collected and a
194 Ephidrofis	196 Coryeas O tot
195 Epiphora	197. Ptyalifmin 13

198 Anacatharlis
199 Diabetes
204 Gonorrhea
200 Enurelis
201 Pyuria
202 Leucorrhea
203 Lochiorrhea
204 Gonorrhea
205 Galactirrhea
206 Otorrhea
202 Leucorrhea

ORD. V. AERIFLUXUS.

207 Flatulentia 208 Ædosophia

A CHARLES

209 Dyfodia.

The Miking Lord

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On a Miles of President

CLASS VI. SUBPRESSIONES.

ORD. I. EGEREMDORUM.

210 Adiapneustia 213 Dysuria 211 Sterilitas 214 Aglactatio 212 Ischuria 215 Dyslochia.

ORD. II. INGERENDORUM.

216 Dysphagia 217 Angina.

ORD. III. IMI VENTRIS.

218 Dysmenorrhoea 220 Dyshæmorrhois 219 Dystocia 221 Obstipatio.

CLASS VII. SPASMI.

ORD. I. TONICI PARTIALES.

222 Strabismus 225 Contractura 223 Trismus 226 Crampus 224 Obstipitas 227 Priapismus.

ORD. II. TONICI GENERALES.

228 Tetanus 229 Catochus.

ORD. III. CLONICI PARTIALES.

10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1000000000000000000000000000000000000
230 Nystagmus	235 Convultio
231 Carphologia	236 Tremor
232 Subfultus	237 Palpitatio
233 Pandiculatio	238 Claudicatio.
224 Apomystofis	OF THE SPECIAL SECTION

ORD. IV. CLONICI GENERALES.

239	Phricasmus	242 Hysteria
240	Eclampfia	243 Scelotyrbe
241	Epilepfia	244 Beriberia.

CLASS VIII. ANHELATIONES.

ORD. I. SPASMODICÆ.

245 Ep	hialtes	248	Singultus
246 St	ernutatio ·	249	Tuffis.
247 Q	fcedo .		elasting (L

ORD. II. SUPPRESSIVÆ.

250 Stertor	254	Pleurodyne
251 Dyspnæa	255	Rheuma.
252 Asthma	256	Hydrothorax
253 Orthopnœa	257	Empyema.

Canada. Maria

CLASS IX. DEBILITATES.

ORD. I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

263 Agheustia
264 Dysecoea
265 Paraculis
266 Cophosis
267 Anesthesia.

ORD. II. ANEPITHYMIA. 268 Anorexia 270 Anaphrodyfia. 269 Adipfia ORD. III. DYSCINESIÆ. 275 Paralyfis 271 Mutitas 277 Paraplexia. 273 Pfellismus. 274 Cacophonia

ORD. IV. LEIPOPSYCHIÆ. 278 Afthenia

280 Syncope 279 Lipothymia 281 Afphyxia. SEAT)

ORD. V. COMATA.

282 Catalepfis 286 Cataphora 283 Ecstasis 284 Typhomania 285 Lethargus 287 Carus 288 Apoplexia.

Okni II. A KRATETERNI CLASS X. EXANTHEMATA.

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ORD. I. CONTAGIOSA.

209 Peltis
290 Variola
200 Purpura ORD HL. 291 Pemphigus 294 -Scarlatina.

ORD. II. NON CONTAGIOSA.

295 Miliaris 296 Eryfipelas 297 Effera 298 Aphtha.

CLASS XI. PHLEGMASIÆ.

ORD. I. MUSCULOS A.

301 Myofitis 299 Phlegmone 300 Cynanche 302 Carditis.

OR

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OF

ORD. II. MEMBRANACEÆ.

307 Enteritis 308 Epiploitis 303 Phrenitis 304 Diaphragmitis 305 Pleuritis 309 Cystitis. 306 Gastritis

ORD. III. PARENCHYMATOSA.

kind diameter

313 Splenitis 314 Nephritis 310 Cephalitis 311 Peripneumonia 312 Hepatitis 315 Metritis. -septence in

CLASS XII. FEBRES.

CHEFF COS.

ORD. I. CONTINUE.

316 Judicatoria 319 Typhus 317 Humoraria 320 Hectica. 318 Frigeraria

ORD. II.. REMITTENTES.

321 Amphimerina 323 Tetartophyn

322 Tritæophya

ORD. III. INTERMITTENTES.

324 Quotidiana 326 Quartana 327 Erratica. 325 Tertiana

CLASS XIII. VESANIÆ.

ORD. I. HALLUCINATIONES.

artha Dissi

328 Vertigo 331 Syrigmos 329 Suffusio 332 Hypochondriafis 333 Somnambulismus. 330 Diplopia

ORD. IL MOROSITATES.

11. 11010011111	"在你们就是一样,但是我多数的是在我们的,这一就
334 Pica	340 Satyrialis
335 Bulimia	341 Nymphomania
336 Polydipfia	342 Tarantismus
337 Antipathia	343 Hydrophobia
338 Nostalgia	344 Rabies.
339 Panophobia	EUT ME PROPERTY

ORD. III. DELIRIAS

	TOWN THE IN	THE THE	Ival I C
345	Paraphrosyne	348 Dæmo	nomania
346	Amentia	349 Mania.	
	Melancholia	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	

aço Amnelia açı Agrypnia.

ORD. IV. ANOMALE.

catalog Maria el		Dillon, in	Dr. Macigide,
is and charge			prises Notelog
in proportion.	der der finik	ard all the or	classes to four,

PROPERTY AND THE RESIDENCE

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MUROSITATES. CELLS & P

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1 14 Panopuobla

AVOULLE.R.

Saraphonia 148. 335 Belimia 115 Polycipies SYNOPTICAL VIEW

210 Satveiafis

tea Rabical

Banda,"

OP THE

SYSTEM OF DR. MACBRIDE 15 Paraultolyne - 348 Damphomaria

IN the year 1772 appeared a system of practice by Dr. Macbride, of Dublin; and, connected with it, an appropriate Nofology was formed by him. It circumfcribes the classes to four, and also the orders in a similar proportion.

CLASS I. UNIVERSAL DISEASES.

ORD. I. FEVERS.

r' Continued 4 Eruptive

2 Intermittent 5 Hectic.

2 Remittent GERRY AND SPRING

ORD. II. INFLAMMATIONS.

6 External 7 Internal.

ORD. III. FLUXES.

8 Alvine 10 Humoral discharge.

o Hæmorrhage

rr Gout 13 Offocopus

ORD. IV. PAINFUL DISEASES.

12 Rheumatifm 14 Head-ach

	1			等的特别的 1997			
,		Tooth-ach	19	Colie	OF Y	.11	CIL
		Ear-ach	20	Lithiafis Ifchuria	beila	Ro	
	17	Pleurodyne	21	Ischuria	Depice	02	
	18	Pain in the ftomach	1 22	Proctalgia.	Death	00	
ORD.	V.	SPASMODIC-DI	ISF A	ived Horas	Depra	10	
UND.		Tetanus		Convulsion	Los	62	
		Catochus	-8	Epilepfy	361	111	30
		Locked-jaw	20	Eclamofia	30		OND
		Hydrophobia	30	Eclampfia Hieranofos	mont.	86	
	186	mentioned in .				09-	
ORD.		WEAKNESS an	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.	S.	01.	
14.16	31	Coma	33	Fainting.			
	32	Palfy LE CIVE, EV	OD	TH SECRE	D. 30	·VI.	GAO
ORD.	VII	. ASTHMATIC	DIS	ORDERS.	WHAT	24	
		Dyfpnæa			2x (
	35	Orthopnœa	38	Empyema,	error A	to the	
•	36	Afthma Litory	10		Otorel	87	
_		1 20	86		Digrel	pt.	· delta
URD.		II. MENTAL DI			ascal	68	
	39	Mania	40	Melanchol	12.	No.	
ORD.	IX.	CACHEXIES,	or H	umoral Dife	ufes.	77	GRO
		Corpulency				29.	
	42	Dropfy	49	Sarcostosis	能加加	68	
	43	Jaundice 1	50	Mortificati	on	CO	
	44	Emphyema	:51	Scurvy	tikti, M.	10	
	45	Tympany el	52	Scrofula	a- 41 - 61	20	Des 1
	40	Physiconia 1900	53	Cancer	108uv	10	
	47	Atrophia data	54	Lues Vene	rea.	10	
		Carried September .	10 E		Couch	61	-
		- Robin El	357	N.	na o !	. 7.13	
E C. C.	100	CLASS II. LO	CAT	DISEASE	S	C. C. 996	

ORD. I. OF THE INTERNAL SENSES.

55 Loss of Memory 57 Loss of Judgment.
56 Hypochondrians

CLASSIFICATION

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312	CLASSI	FICATION.	I.
58 59 60 61 62	Blindness Deprayed Sight Deafness Deprayed Hearin Loss of Smell	ng 66 Lois of Fe	Smell afte - 19 Tafte eling.
67 68	OF THE APP Anorexia Cynorexia Pica Polydypfia	FTITES. 71 Satyriafis 72 Nymphon 73 Anaphrodi	
74 75 76 27 78 79	OF THE SECRI Epiphora Coryza Ptyalifin Anacatharfis Otorrhœa Diarrhœa Incontinence o Urine	81 Pyuria 82 Dyfuria 83 Conflipati 84 Tenefinus 85 Dyfodia 86 Flatulence 87 Œdofophi	on (C.
88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96	Aphonia Mutitas Paraphonia Dyfphagia Wry-neck Angone Sneezing Hiccup Cough Vomiting	167 Cramp 102 Cramp 103 Scelotyrb 104 Contracti 105 Paralytis 106 Anchylof 107 Gibbofits 108 Lordofis 109 Hydarthr	desaction of the control of the cont
- 110	OF THE EXT	ERNAL HABIT. 119 Leprofy 120 Elephant	walded the

112 Aneurism	121 Frambæsia
113 Varix	122 Herpes
114 Papulæ	123 Maculæ
115 Phlycthænæ	124 Alopecia
116 Puftulæ	125 Trichoma
117 Scabies, or Pfora	126 Scald Head
118 Impetigo	127 Phthiriafis.
ORD. VII. DISLOCATION	VS
128 Hernia	130 Luxation.
129 Prolapfus	A Service Control of the Control of
ORD. VIII. SOLUTIONS	OF CONTINUITY.
131 Wound	135 Burn or Scald
132 Ulcer	136 Excoriation
133 Fiffure	136 Excoriation
134 Fistula	138 Caries.
and the second second	THE PROPERTY LANDS
Cree III CES	UAL DISEASES.
CLASS III. SEA	COAL DISEASES.
ORD. I. GENERAL, propo	er to Men.
	is 140 Tabes Dorfalis
ORD. II. LOCAL, proper	to Men.
	146 Paraphymofis
142 Gonorrhœa	147 Chrystalline
fimplex	
143 Gonorrhœa vi-	149 Hydrocele
rulenta	150 Sarcocele
144 Priapism	151 Cirsocele.
145 Phymofis	California of the Charles
ORD. III. GENERAL, po	roper to Women.
152 Amenorrhœa	157 Graviditas
153 Chlorofis 154 Leucorrhœa	158 Abortus
154 Leucorrhœa	158 Abortus 159 Dyslocia
155 Menorrhagia	160 Febris puerperalis
156 Hysteralgia	161 Mastodynia.
Vol. IV.	P

ORD. IV. LOCAL, proper to Women.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	· LOCAL, peoper to women.		
162	Hydrops ovarii	166 Prolapfus uteri	
	Scirrhus ovarii	167 vagina	
	Hydrometra	168 Polypus Uteri	
	Phyfometra		

CLASS IV. INFANTILE DISEASES.

ORD. I. GENERAL.

169 Colica meconialis 272 Aphthæ
170 Colica lacten- 173 Eclampfia
171 Atrophia
171 Diarrhæa infan- 175 Rachitis.
tum

ORD. II. LOCAL.

176 Imperforation. 179 Purpura 177 Anchyloglossum 181 Crusta Lactea. 178 Aurigo

Dr. Macbride's fystem was succeeded by that of Dr. Cullen, a man faulty as a theorist, but whose History of Diseases and System of Nosology, the fruit of accurate observation, will remain the lasting monuments of his same. Before examining his system, we shall consider a more modern one, or that of Dr. Darwin.

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VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF DR. DARWIN.

IN his introduction to the Zoönomia, an arrangement of diseases is formed by Dr. Darwin on philosophical principles; and more splendid therefore, and complex in its stricture, than useful in its application to practice. It is divided into four general Classes, under the names of Diseases of Irritation, Diseases of Sensation, Diseases of Volition, and Diseases of Association; and these undergotheir various sub-divisions in the following manner:—

CLASS I.

DISEASES OF IRRITATION.

ORD. I. INCREASED IRRITATION.

GENUS I.—With increased Actions of the Sanguiserous System.

- Sp. 1. Febris irritativa
 - 2. Ebrietas

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- 3. Hamorrhagia arteriofa
- 4. Hæmoptoe urteriosa
- 5. Hamorrhagia narium

Irritative fever

Drunkenness,

Arterial hæmorrhage Spitting of arterial blood Bleeding from the nose.

P 9

GENUS II.—With increased Actions of the Secerning System.

Sp. 1. Calor febrilis	Febrile heat
2. Rubor febrilis	Febrile redness
3. Sudor calidus	Warm fweat
- febrilis	Sweat in fevers
- a labore	from exercise
- ab igne	from fire
- a medicamentis	from medicines
4. Urina uberior colorata	Copious coloured urine
5. Diarrhea calida	Warm diarrhœa
- febrilis	
- crapulofa	from indigestion
febrilis crapulofa infantum	from fever from indigestion of infants
6. Salivatio calida	falivation
7. Catarrhus calidus	catarrh
8. Expectoratio calida	expectoration
9. Exfudatio pone aures	Discharge behind the ears
10. Gonorrhæa calida	Warm gonorrhœa
11. Fluor albus calidus	fluor albus
12. Hamorrhois alba	White piles
13. Serum e veficatorio	Discharge from a blister
14. Perspiratio fætida	Eetid perspiration
	New hairs.
35. Crines novi	Jaco Halls.

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GENUS III.—With increased Actions of the Absorbent System.

System.		
Sp. 1. Lingua arida	Dry tongue	
2. Fauces arida	Dry throat	
3, Nares aridi	Dry nostrils	
4. Expectoratio folida	Solid expectoration	
5. Conflipatio alvi	Coffiveness	
6. Cutis arida	Dry fkin-	
7- Urina parcier colorata	Diminished coloured urine	

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Gall-stone and jaundice 8. Calculus felleus et icterus la la simal Stone of the kidney Stone of the bladder Gout-stone 12. Rheumatismus chronicus Chronic rheumatism 13. Cicatrix vulnerum Healing of ulcers 14. Cornea obfuscatio Scar on the cornea. GENUS IV .- With increased Actions of other Cavities and Membranes. Sp. 1. Nicitatio irritativa Irritative nictitation 2. Deglutitio irritativa Irritative deglutition 3. Respiratio et tussis Respiration and cough Exclusion of the bile 4. Exclusio bilis 5. Dentitio Toothing 6. Priapismus Priapifm 7. Distensio mamularum Distension of the nipples 8. Descensus uteri Descent of the uterus Descent of the rectum 9. Prolapsus ani Round worm 10. Lumbricus 11. Tania Tape-worm. Thread-worms. 12. Ascarides Guinea-worm 13. Dracunculus 14. Morpiones 15. Pediculi Crab-lice Lice. Entropy of

GENUS V.—With increased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

Sp. 1. Vifus acrior

2. Auditus acrior

3. Olfactus acrior

4. Gustus acrior

5. Tactus acrior

4. Tactus acrior

5. Tactus acrior

4. County acrior

4. County acrior

5. Tactus acrior

4. County acrior

5. Tactus acrior

3

CLASSIFICATION.

6.	Senfus caloris acrier	Acute fenfe of heat
	extensionis acrior	fense of extension
8.	Titillatio	Tickling
	Praritus	Itching
	Dolor urens	Smarting
	C-A	Committee

general or an all all a

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ORD. II. DECREASED IRRITATION.

14. Caracle at Sycation

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GENUS I.—With decreased Actions of the Sanguiserous System.

System.		
Sp. 1. Febris inirritativa 2. Paresis inirritativa	Inirritative fever	
3: Somnus interruptus	Interrupted fleep	
A. Syncope	Fainting	
5. Hamorrhagia venosa	Venous hæmorrhage	
6. Hæmerrboïs cruenta	Bleeding piles	
7. Hæmorrhagia renum	from the kidneys	
8 hepatis	- from the liver	
9. Hæmoptoë venosa	Spitting of venous blood	
10. Palpitatio cordis	Palpitation of the heart	
11. Menorrhagia	Exuberant menstruation	
12. Dysmenorrhagia	Deficient menstruation	
13. Lochia nimia	Too great lochia	
14. Abortio Spontanea	Spontaneous abortion	
15. Scorbutus	Scurvy	
16. Vibices	Extravalations of blood	
17. Petechiæ	Purple spots.	
April 10 Colored to Cont. 19 Co.		
all the state of the second	Eller Control of the	

GENUS II.—With decreased Actions of the Secerning System.

Sp. I. Frigus' febrile Coldness in fevers - chronicum --- permanent Paleness fugitive 2. Pallor fugitivus -- permanens -- permanent Diminished pus 3. Pus parcius Diminished mucus 4. Mucus parcior 5. Urina parcior pallida Pale diminished urine Torpor of the liver 6. Torpor hepaticus 7. Torpor pancreatis Torpor of the pancreas Torpor of the kidney 8. Torpor renis 9. Punctæ mucofæ vultus Mucous spots on the face 16. Macula cutis fulva Tawny blots on the skin 11. Canities Grey hairs 12. Callus Callus 13. Cataracta Cataract Innutrition of the bones 14. Innutritio offium 15. Rachitis Rickets Distortion of the spine 16. Spinæ distortio -17. Claudicatio coxaria Lameness of the hip 18. Spina protuberans Protuberant spine 19. Spina bifida Divided spine 20. Defectus palari Defect of the palate.

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GENUS III.—With decreased Actions of the Absorbent System.

Sp. 2.	Mucus faucium frigi-	Cold mucus from the throat
	dus	- fweat
3.	Sudor frigidus Catarrhus frigidus	catarrh

4. Expectoratio frigida — expectoration — copious pale urine

P 4

CLASSIFICATION.

Cold diarrhæa
fluor albus
- gonorrhœa -
Swelling of the liver
Green fickness
Dropfy of the vagina testis
of the brain
of the belly of the cheft
of the ovary
- of the lungs
Corpulency
Swelling of the fpleen
White swelling of the knee
Swelled throat
King's evil
Schirrus
of the rectum
- of the urethra
- of the throat
Inirritability of the lacteals
Inirritability of the lympha- tics.

GENUS IV.—With decreased Actions of other Cavities and Membranes.

Sp. 1.	Sitis calida	Thirst warm
11000	frigida	cold
2.	Efuries	Hunger
3.	Naufea ficca	Dry naufea
	Ægritado ventriculi	Sickness of stomach
	Cardialgia	Heartburn
	Arthritis ventriculi	Gout of the stomach
	Colica flatulenta	Flatulent colic
8.	Coliça Saturnina	Colic from lead
	Tympanitis	Tympany

10. Hypochondriafis	Hypochondriacism Cold head-ach
11. Cephalæa frigida 12. Odontalgia	Tooth-ach
13. Otalgia	Ear-ach
14. Pleurodyne chronica	Chronical pain of the fide
15. Sciatica frigida	Cold sciatica
16. Lumbago frigida	—— lumbago
17. Hysteralgia frigida	- pain of the uterus
18. Proctalgia frigida	pain of the rectum
19. Vesicæ felleæ inirrita- bilitas et iclerus	Inirritability of the gall- bladder and jaundice.
GENUS VWith decrease	d Actions of the Organs of
Se Se	enfe.
Sp. 1. Stultitia inirritabilis	Folly from inirritability
2. Visus imminutus	Impaired vision
3. Musca volitantes	Dark moving specks
4. Strabismus	Squinting
5. Amaurosis 6. Auditus imminutus	Palfy of the optic nerve: Impaired hearing
7. Olfactus imminutus	fmell
8. Guftus imminutus	tafle
9. Tadu, imminutus	touch.
10. Stuper.	Stupor

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ORD. III. RETROGRADE IRRITATIVE MOTIONS.

GENUS I .- Of the Alimentary Canal.

- Chewing the cud
Eructation
Indigestion, water-qualma
Vomiting
Cholera
Iliac paffino

CLASSIFICATION.

- 7. Globus hystericus
- 8. Vomendi conamen inane
- 9. Borborigmus
- 10. Hyfteria
- 11. Hydrophobia

Hysteric strangulation Vain efforts to vomit Gurgling of the bowels Hysteric disease Dread of water.

GEWUS II .- Of the Absorbent System.

- Sp. 1. Catarrhus lymphaticus
 - 2. Salivatio lymphatica
 - 3. Naufea humida
 - 4. Diarrhea lymphatica
 - 5. Diarrhæa chylifera
 - 6. Diabætes
 - 7. Sudor lymphaticus
 - 8. Sudor afthmaticus
 - 9. Translatio puris
 0. _____ lactis
 - 10.
 - urina

Lymphatic catarrh

Lymphatic falivation

Moist nausea

Lymphatic flux

Flux of chyle

Diabetes

Lymphatic fweat

Afthmatic fweat

Translation of matter

--- of milk

--- of urine.

GENUS III .- Of the Sanguiferous System.

Can as I -Of the Admentity Canal.

- Sp. 1. Capillarium motus retrogre ffus
 - 2. Palpitatio cordis
 - 3. Anhelatio Spasmodica

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Retrograde motion of the capillaries Palpitation of the heart

> Spire middle range 的一个一个人的人的 A LONG TO THE APPLICATION OF

Spafmodic panting.

CLASS II.

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DISEASES OF SENSATION.

ORD. I.-INCREASED SENSATION.

GENUS I .- With increased Action of the Muscles.

p. 1. Deglutitio	Deglutition
2. Respiratio	Respiration
3. Sternutatio	Sneezing
4. Anbelitus	Panting
5. Tussis ebriorum	Cough of inebriates
6. Syngultus	Hiccough
7. Ajthina bumorale	Humoral althma
8. Nichtatio fenfitiva	Winking from pain
9. Ofeitatio et pandicula-	Yawning and stretching
is a line in a with the	The state of the s
10. Tenesmus	Tenefmus
11. Stranguria	Strangury
12 Parturitie	Parturition.

GENUS II.—With the Production of new Vessels by internal Membranes or Glands, with Fever.

Sp. 1. Febris fenfitiva irrite	ata Sensitive irritated fever
2. Ophthalmia interna	· Inflammation of the eye
3. Phrenitis	of the brain
4. Peripneumonia.	of the lings
trach	the croup

CLASSIFICATION.

5. Pleuritis -	Inflammation of the pleura
6. Diaphragmatis	of the dia-
	phragm
7. Carditis	of the heart
8. Peritonitis	of the perito-
	neum
9. Mefenteritis	of the mesen-
Speed Set Properties	tery
10. Gaftritis	of the flomach
11. Enteritis	of the bowels
12. Hepatitis	of the liver
13. Splenitis	of the spleen
14. Nephritis	of the kidney
5. Cyflitis	of the bladder
16. Hyfteritis	- of the womb
17. Lumbago Sensitiva	of the loins of the pelvis
18. Ifchias	of the pelvis
19. Paronychia interna	beneath the
	nails.
empirelari (autori)	
A Committee of the Comm	
ways II - With the Prod	uction of new Vessels by ex-
ternal Membranes of	Glands, with Fever.
efficient behavillend	-atsammed west and to
. T. Febris fensitiva inirri-	Sensitive inirritated fever
tata autalia	10 The 12
2. Eryfipelas irritatum	Eryfipelas irritated
inirritatum	inirritated:
Sensitivum	inirritated :
a loubilitie interna	Angina internal
3. Tonfillitis interna	Angina internal
3. Ionfilitis interna ———————————————————————————————————	Angina internal
	Angina internal fuperficial inirritated
- Juperficialis - inieritata A. Parotitis Juppurans	Angina internal fuperficial inirritated Mumps fuppurative
- Juperficialis - inirritata 4. Parotitis suppurans - mutabilis	Angina internal fuperficial inirritated Mumps fuppurative mutable
- Juperficialis - inirritata 4. Parotitis fuppurans - murabilis - f.lina	Angina internal fuperficial inirritated Mumps fuppurative mutable of cats
Juperficialis inirritata 4. Parotitis suppurans mutabilis filina c. Catarrhus sensitiva	Angina internal fuperficial inirritated Mumps fuppurative mutable of cats Catarrh inflammatory
- Juperficialis - inirritata 4. Parotitis fuppurans - murabilis - f.lina	Angina internal fuperficial inirritated Mumps fuppurative mutable of cats Catarrh inflammatory contagious

dogs

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7. Peripneumonia Supersi-	Superficial peripneumony
8. Pertussis	Chincough
9. Variola disereta 1 confluens inoculata	Small-pox diffinct :- confluent : inoculated
10. Rubeola irritata inirritata	Measles irritated
11. Scarlatina mitis	Scarlet fever mild
maligna 12. Miliaria fadatoria irritata inirritata	Miliary fever fudatory irritated inirritated
13. Pestis vaccina	Plague of horned cattle
14. Pemphigus	Bladdery fever
15. Varicella	Chicken-pox.
16. Urticaria	Nettle-rash
17. Aphtba Sensitiva —- irritata	Thruth fentitive
- inirritata	inirritated.
18. Dysenteria 19. Gastritis superficialis	Bloody flux Superficial inflam, of the Romach
20. Enteritis superficialis.	bowels.
GENUS IV.—With the Proternal Membranes or	oduction of new Vessels by in- Glands, without Fever.
1. Ophthalmia superficia lis lymphatics	- 1 - West Constitution 12

Eye-wing Red eye-lids Stye Whitlow

2. Pterigion
3. Tarsitis palpebrarum
4. Hordeolum
5. Paronychia superficia-

CLASSIFICATION.

6. Garra rofea hepatica fromatica hereditaria	Pimpled face hepatic flomatic hereditary
7. Odontiris 8. Otiris	Inflamed tooth
9. Fifiula lacrymalis	Fistula lacrymalis
10. Fiftula in and	Fiftula in ano
11. Hepatitis chronica	Chronical hepatitis
12. Scrofula Suppurans	Suppurating ferofula
13. Scorbutus Suppurans	Suppurating fcurvy
14. Schierus Suppurans	Suppurating fchirrus
15. Garcinoma	Cancer
16. Arthrocele	Swelling of the joints
17. Arthropuofis	Suppuration of the joints
18. Caries offium	Caries of the bones.

GENUS V.—With the Production of new Vessels by external Membranes or Glands, without Fever.

The state of the same

Sp. 1. Gonorrhae venerea	Clap
- 2. Syphilis	Venereal disease
3. Lepra	Leprofy
4. Elephantiafis	Elephantialis
5. Frambæfia	Frambæfia
6. Pjora	Itch -
7. Pfora ebriorum	Itch of drunkards
8. Herpes	Herpes
9. Zona ignea	Shingles
10. Annulus repens	Ring-worm
11. Tinea capitis	- Scald-head
12. Crufta lattea	Milk-cruft
13. Trichoma	Plica polonica.

Manager de l'es

GENUS VI.—With Fever confequent to the Production of new Veffels or Fluids.

Sp. 1. Febris fensitiva	Sensitive fever_1
2. — a pure clauso	Fever from concealed mat-
Fight from intendedity	Sp. 1. Senteitin infinit int
3 a vomica	- from vomica
4 ab empyemate	from empyema
5. — mesenterica	- mesenteric
6. — a pure acrato	- from aërated matter
7. a phthifi	from confumption
8 scrofulofa	fcrofulous
9 ifchiadica	- from ifchias
10 arthropuodica	- from joint-evil
11 a pure contagiofo	- from contagious mat-
Dawenner in the construction	ter
12. wariolofa fecun-	fecondary of finall-pox
daria daria	the residence has been been a few and the
13 carcinomatefe.	cancerous
14. — venerea	venereal
15 a sanie contagi-	from contagions fanies
16. — puerpera 3	puerperal
17. — a Sphaceto	from sphacelus.
Electrony Dallow -	ELLI MINE O MORE TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF

GENUS VII. With increased Action of the Organs of Sense.

Sp.	1. Delirium febrile	Delirium of fevers
	2 maniacale	maniacal
	3 ebrietatis	of drunkenness
	4. Somnium	Dreams_
	5. Hallucinatio vists	Deception of fight
	6 auditus	- of hearing
- 1	7. Rubor a calore	Blush from heat
	8 jucunditalis	from joy
	9. Priapismus amatorius	Amorous priapifm
	10. Diftentio mamularum	Distension of the nipples

To at Mular Vertice would and the the Production of ORD. II. DECREASED SENSATION.

GENUS I .- With decreased Action of the general System.

Sp. 1. Stultitia infenfibilis

Stations began laborate

- 2. Tedium vite
- 3. Parefis fenfitiva

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- Folly from infenfibility
- Irksomeness of life

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Senfitive debility. Birchister -

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GENUS II. With decreased Actions of particular Organs.

- I. Anorexia Worl
- 2. Adipha Thio ...
- 1812 31 Impotentia
- 4. Sterilitas 4. Infenfibilitas artuum
 - 6. Dysuria insensitiva

establecial carries and the

- 7. Accumulatio alvina
- Want of appetite
- Want of thirst-
- Impotence h ----
 - Barrenness

- 19 3 1 8 03 West

- Infenfibility of the limbs
- Infensibility of the bladder Accumulation of fæces

ORD. III. RETROGRADE SENSITIVE MOTIONS.

GENUS I .- Of Excretory Ducts.

Motus retrogressus Retrograde motion

- I. ureterum

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- of the urethra of the bile-duct.

CLASS III.

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DISEASES OF VOLITION.

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ORD. I. INCREASED VOLITION. - adio ravingo ? >1-1

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GENUS I .- With increased Actions of the Muscles.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Sp. 1. Jaditatio	Reftleffness
2. Tremor febrilis	Febrile trembling
3. Clamor	Screaming
4. Rifus	Laughter
5. Convulsio	Convulsion
- debilis	
O dolorifica	
7. Epilepfia	
9. Somnambulismus	
10. Asthma convulsioum	(12.1) (中国的政策的) (中国的政策) (
II. — dolorificum	
(1) (2) 大学 (7) (27) (2) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	
14. — dolorificus	
5. Convulpo debilis 6	Epilepfy — painful Sleep-walking Afthma convultive — painful Gnathing of the teeth Cramp of the jaw — painful Dread of water

GENUS II.—With increased Actions of the Organs of Sense.

p. 1. Mania mutabilis	Mutable madness
2. Studium inane	Reverie
3. Vigilia MOTTELO	Watchfulnes
4. Erotomania	Sentimental love
5. Amor fui	Vanity
6. Noftalgia	Defire of home
7. Spes religiofa	Superstitious hope
8. Superbia stemmatis	Pride of family
9. Ambitio	Ambition
10. Marer	Grief
11. Tedium vite	Irksomeness of life
12. Desiderium pulchrits	Loss of beauty
13. Paupertatis timor	Fear of poverty
14. Lethi timor	of death of hell
15. Orci timor	of hell
16. Satyriafis	Luft '
17. Ira	Anger
18. Rabies	Rage
19. Città	Depraved appetite
20. Cacofilia	Aversion to food
21. Syphilis imaginaria	Imaginary pox
22. Pjora imaginaria	itch
23. Tabes imaginaria	- tabes
24. Sympathia aliena	Pity
25. Educatio heroica	Heroic education.

Direct of unoce

ORD. II. DECREASED VOLITION.

GENUS I.-With decreased Actions of the Muscles.

Sp. 1. Lassitudo 2. Vacillatio senilis	Fatigue See faw of old age
3. Tremor Senilis	Tremor of old age
4. Brachiorum paralyfis 5. Raucedo paralytica	Paralytic hearfeness
6. Vesica urinaria para-	Palfy of the bladder
7. Redi paralysis	Palfy of the rectum.
8. Parefis voluntaria 9. Catalepfis	Catalepfy
10. Hemiplegia in ini	Palfy of one fide Palfy of the lower limbs
AZ. Somnies to mailbuil	Sleep with work .1 .5
13. Incubus	Night-mare was
15. Syncope epileptica	Apoplexy
17. Mors a frigore	Death from cold
Digethog increased by cold-	- As Digitio dully frigue

GENUS II.—With decreased Actions of the Organs of

Grava H. -- Catenaced wice Benficing More

Sp. 1. Recollectionis jactura

Styn Sail Leng cears

Baccalud from lid i

3. Gradulitas

Loss of recollection Voluntary folly Credulity.

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CLASS IV.

south banks will sid ? DISEASES OF ASSOCIATION.

description of the conference

ORD. I. INCREASED ASSOCIATE MOTIONS.

GENUS I .- Catenated with Irritative Motions.

Sp. 1. Ruber vultus pranforum

white head to-

2. Sudor stragulis immerforum ness prigatera

3. Ceffatio ægritudinis cute excitata

4. Digestio aucta frigore cutaneo

5. Catarrhus a frigore cuto the taned i to real it

6. Abforptio cellularis aucta vomitu

7. Syngultus nephriticus 8. Febris irritativa

Flushing of the face after dinner

Sweat from covering the face in bed

Cure of fickness by stimulating the Ikin

Digestion increased by coldness of the skin

Catarrh from cold skin

Cellularabforption increased by vomiting

Nephritic hiccough Irritative fever

GENUS II .- Catenated with Sensitive Motions.

Sp. 1. Lacrymar. fluxus sympatheticus

2. Sternutatio a lumine

Sympathetic tears

Sneezing from light

	化分子基本性性性 医二氏性小性性 医多种皮肤 医甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	A. "您是我都是你在第二次的的时间中心,我们还有一个大多年的大百万里的。"
	3. Dolor dentium a Stri-	Tooth-edge from grating
	4. Rifus fardonicus	Sardonic fmile
	5. Salivæ fluxus cibo vifo	Flux of faliva at fight of
	Salve flata to a sola	- food
	6. Tensio mamularum viso puerulo	Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at fight of the child
	7. Tensio penis in hydro- phobia	Tension of the penis in hy- drophobia
	8. Tenefmus calculofo	Tenefmus from ftone
3 4 5	9. Polypus narium ex af-	Polypus of the nose from ascarides
Secondor.	10. Crampus furarum in diarrhœa	Cramp from diarrhœa
	11. Zona ignea nephritica	Nephritic fhingles
	12. Eruptio variolarum	Eruption of fmall-pox
	13. Gutta rofea ftomatica	Stomatic rofy drop
	14 hepatica	Hepatic rofy drop
	15. Podagra	Gout
	16. Rheumatifmus	Rheumatifm
	17. Erysipelas	Eryfipelas
. 1		
	18. Testium tumor in go- norrhœa	Swelled testis in gonorrhæa
- Against	19 in paro-	in mumps.
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GENUS III .- Catenated with Voluntary Motions.

Sp. I.	Deglutitio invita	Involuntary deglutition	
2.	Nictitatio invita	nictitation	
3.	Rifus invita	laughter	
4.	Lusus digitorum invitus	actions with th	e
	TO BE BELLEVILLE OF BUILDINGS	fingers	25120
5.	Unquium morfiuncula	biting the nail	8
	invita		
6.	Vigilia invita	watchfulness,	

Sp. 1. Vita ovi 2. Vita hiemi - dormien-

ginofum

GENUS IV .- Catenated with External Influences.

Life of an egg Life of winter-fleepers

tium .	
3. Pullulatio arborum	Budding of trees
4. Orgasmatis venerei pe-	Periods of venereal defire
5. Brachii concussio elec-	Electric shock through the
6. Oxygenatio sanguinis 7. Humectatio corporis	Oxygenation of the blood Humectation of the body.
ORD. II. DECREASED	ASSOCIATE MOTIONS.
GENUS I.—Catenated	with Irritative Motions.
Sp. 1. Cutis frigida pranso-	Chillness after dinner
2. Pallor urinæ pranso-	Pale urine after dinner
3afrigore	from cold skin
4. Pallor ex agritudine 5. Dyspnœa a balneo fri- gido	Paleness from sickness Shortness of breath from cold bathing
6. Dyspepsu a pedibus fri- gidis	Indigestion from cold feet
7. Tuffis a pedibus frigi-	Cough from cold feet
8. — hepatica -	Liver-cough
9. — arthritica	Gout-cough
10. Vertigo rotatoria	Vertigo rotatory
11 vifualis	vifual
12. — chriofa	inebriate
13. febriculofa	feverish
14. — cerebrosa	from the brain
15. Murmur aurium verti-	Noise in the ears

16. Tactus, gustus, olfactus vertiginosi

17. Pulsus mollis a vomitione

18. —— intermittens a Intermittent pulse from the
ventriculo

Inirritative fever.

Diarrhœa from toothing.

GENUS II .- Catenated with Sensitive Motions.

19. Febris inirritativa

14. Diarrhæa a dentitione

d

Coldness of the cheek from Sp. 1. Torpor genæ a dolore tooth-ach dentis 2. Stranguria a dolore ve-Strangury from pain of the bladder Convultive strangury - convulfio 4. Dolor termini ductus Pain of the end of the bilecholedochi 5. Dolor pharyngis aba-Pain of the throat from gafcido gafirico tric acid Itching of the nofe from 6. Pruritus narium a vermibus worms Head-ach 7. Cephalæa Partial head-ach and ear-8. Hemicrania et otalgia Pain of shoulder in hepati-9. Dolor humeri in hepatidide Cold feet in eruption of 10. Torpor pedum variola fmall-pox erumpente 11. Testium dolor nephriti-Nephritic pain of testis cus Pain of little finger from 12. Dolor digiti minimi fympathy -Sympatheticus Pain of the arm in dropfy 13. Dolor brachii in hyof the chest drope pectoris

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GENUS III.—Catenated with Voluntary Motions.

Sp. 1. Titubatio lingua	Impediment of fpeech
2. Chorea Sandi Viti	St. Vitus's dance
3. Rifus	Läughter
4. Tremor ex ird	Trembling from anger
5. Rubor ex ird	Redness from anger
6 criminati	Blush of guilt
7. Tarditas paralytica	Slowness from palfy
8 fenilis	of age.

GENUS IV .- Catenated with External Influences.

Conveyed and Prairie T.

MODELLE CONTRACTOR		CY 1807-2018 (C. 1634) (C. 608) (C.	영화 업화업 이번 사람들은 전 시간
Sp. 1.	Somni periodus	Periods of	fleep .
	Studii inanis periodus	- of	
	Hemicraniæ periodus	- of	head-ach
	Epilepsiæ doloristicæ pe-	of	painful epilepfy
5.	Convulsionis dolorificae	fion of	painful convul-
6.	Tussis periodica perio-		periodic cough
7.	Catameniæ periodus	of	catamenia
	Hamorrhoidis periodus	of	
	Podagræ periodus	of	
	Eryfipelatis periodus		eryfipelas
	Febrium periodus	,of	
NO TON		(45) 沙蒙古 专工等 进入证券	法正规是 中国的民 医型中华 化丁基甲基苯二

ORD. III.—RETROGRADE ASSOCIATE MOTIONS.

GENUS I .- Catenated with Irritative Motions.

Sp. 1. Diabætes irritat	ta	
-------------------------	----	--

- 2. Sudor frigidus in afth-
 - 3. Diabætes a timore
- 4. Diarrhaa a timore
- 5. Pallor es tremor a 11more of the son
- 6. Paloitatio cordis a ti- Palpitation of the heart from more

an advanta (在) 持续 Section Page 11 and 18 and 18

- Abortio a timore
- S. Hyfteria a timore

Diabetes from irritation

Cold fweat in afthma

Diabetes from fear

Diarrhœa from fear Paleness and trembling from

fear

fear

Abortion from fear

Hysterics from fear.

GENUS II .- Catenated with Sensitive Motions.

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2. --- a concepta

3. Vomitio vertiginosa

4. - a calculo in u-

5. ___ ab infultu paralytico

titilatione

faucium - cute Sympathetica

Nausea from ideas

Naufea from conception Vomiting from vertigo

from stone in the ureter

from stroke of palfy

from tickling the throat

from fympathy with the fkin.

GEWUS III .- Catenated with Voluntary Motions.

Sp. 1. Ruminatio

2. Vomitio voluntaria

3. Eructatio voluntaria

Rumination

Voluntary vomiting

GENUS IV. - Catenated with External Influences.

Sp. 1. Catarrhus periodicus

2. Tuffis periodica

3. Hyfteria a frigore

4. Naufea pluvialis

Periodical catarrh Periodic cough

Hysterics from cold

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VIEW

OF THE

SYSTEM OF DR. CULLEN.

HAVING discussed these different Systems of Nosology, which we consider as all faulty, in being too extended, and in having their distinctions often formed on opinion or theory rather than obvious fact, contrary to the general rules laid down—we shall, last of all, examine that of Dr. Cullen, as better adapted to views of practice, and as being also recommended by the greater simplicity of its arrangement.

This fystem is divided into four general classes—of pyrexie, or diseases of increased action; of neuroses, or diseases of deranged sense and motion; of cachexie, or diseases of depraved conflictation; and of locales, or diseases affecting but a part.

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These classes are again subdivided into their several orders and genera; and these sub-divisions are rendered more complete by synonymes explaining the connection of this with former systems, and with the most accurate histories of disease by different authors.

This fystem, therefore, we shall adopt, with such alterations as experience leads us to prefer; omitting entirely the synonymes, as fit only for occasional consultation, not for the present work.

Q 2

CLASS T.

DISEASES OF INCREASED ACTION (PYR-EXIA; ex mup, fire, and stis, habit).

CHARACTER-Rigor of various duration; fometimes, though rarely, wanting; succeeded by quickened pulse and increased heat, interruption or disorder of several functions, general diminution of ftrength, particularly felt in the joints.

ORDER I. FEVERS (FEBRES).

Preceding and present debility. Pyrexia, no primary local difeale.

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II.

5 1. Intermittents (Intermittentes).

Fevers, the effect of marsh contagion, characterised by their number of paroxylms never exceeding one in a day, fucceeded again by firong exacerbations, and in Vide vol. 1, p. 195.

GENUS I. The Tertian Intermittent (Tertiana).

The general intermittent character of attacking in paroxyims, with an interval of about forty-eight hours the accessions at noon.

The tertian is modified in its appearance by feveral circumftances:

- 1. By its intermission, or apyrexia, varying.
- A. From the different length of its paroxyfms.
 - a. Not exceeding twelve hours.
 - b. Extending beyond twelve hours.
- B. From the various returns of its paroxysms.
 - a. Having a daily return of equal length, and fimilar in their alternation.
 - b. Having one every fecond day, and two paroxylms on that day.
 - c. Having a return daily, with two paroxylms one day, and one only the other.
 - d. Having a daily paroxyfm, with an intervening remiffion, greater between the odd and even day than wice verfa.
- C. From the different combinations of its symptoms.
 - a. Combined with a comatofe, or drowfy, state.
 - b. Combined with fpalmodic and convultive appearances.
 - c. Combined with a cutaneous eruption or efficref-
- D. From its connection with other dilegres.
- E. From some difference in its cause or origin.
 - 2. By its showing a remission only.

II. THE QUARTAN INTERMITTENT (QUARTANA.)

The general intermittent character, with an interval of about feventy-two hours, and afternoon acceptions.

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The quartan, like the tertian, is modified by different circumftances.

- 1. By its intermission varying.
- A. In its type, or period.
 - a. By having fimple paroxyfms every fourth day; and none in the intermediate space or days.
 - b. By having two paroxyfms every fourth day, and none in the intermediate space or days.

IV

V

- e. By having three paroxylms every fourth day, and none in the intermediate space or days.
- d. By having only, of the four days, the third free from fever, with similar paroxysms every fourth day.
- e. By having a daily attack, but the paroxysms of the fourth day only alike.
- B. In its symptoms.
- C. In its complication with other diseases.
 - 1. By its remission only varying.

III. THE QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENT (QUO-

The general intermittent character, with an interval of about twenty-four hours, and morning paroxyims.

Its variety is displayed,

- 1. In its intermiffion.
- A. Being folitary or fimple.
 - a. Universal, or recurring at the same morning hour.
 - b. Partial.
- B. Being complicated with other difeafes.
- 3. In its remission only.

& 2. Continued Fevers (Continue).

Fevers continuing, and distinguished by no intermission; arising also from a different cause than intermittents; discovering various remissions and exacerbations, though not always strongly marked; with two daily parexysms.

IV. INFLAMMATORY FEVER (SYNOCHA.)

Great increase of heat; pulse accelerated, strong, and hard; urine high-coloured; animal functions slightly affected.

Vide vol. I. p. 3.

V. LOW FEVER (TYPHUS).

Infectious; flight increase of heat; pulse weak, small, and in general accelerated; little change of urine; great diffurbance of animal functions; great profiration of strength.

The species or varieties are,

- 1. The Spotted, or Petechial (Typhus Petechialis).
 - a. The mild.
 - & The malignant.
- 2. The Jaundiced, or Yellow (T. Itterodes).

Vide vol. I. p. 65, 113, 118.

VI. COMPOUND FEVER (SYNOCHUS).

Contagious; a compound of fynocha and typhus, being marked at first by inflaminatory symptoms, and afterwards by symptoms purely nervous.

Vide vol. I, p. 193.

Hedic Fever (Hedica).

Daily fever, with noon and evening accessions, morning remissions, rarely intermissions. In its progress, for the most part, nocturnal sweats, and the urine depositing a caleritious sediment.

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ORDER II. INFLAMMATIONS.

PHLEGMASIÆ (ex φλεγμαινω, I burn).

Inflammatory fever, local inflammation, or phlogosis and pain in a particular external place, with lesion of the function of some internal part: the blood, when drawn and concreted, covered with size.

VII. LOCAL INFLAMMATION (PHLOGOSIS; ex φλοξ, φλογος, flame).

Pyrexia; redness of skin, swelling, heat, and pain.

Vide vol. I. p. 5; and vol. II. p. 5.

The varieties are,

- 1. The Phlegmonic Species (Phlegmone),
- Or inflammation of a bright red colour, with a defined tumor, for the most part elevated to a point, often terminating in abscess, and marked with a throbbing pain.

It is diftinguished by,

- a. The variety of its form.
- b. The nature of the part affected.

2. The Rofy Species (Erythema),

Or inflammation of a ruddy colour, vanishing on preffure; an unequal and creeping circumference, with scarce any tumor, terminating in cuticular scales, pustules, or vesicles; a sense of burning pain.

It is distinguished,

- a. By its degree of violence or intensity.
- b. By its remote cause.
- c. By its being complicated with other diseases.

Local inflammation, or phlogofis, is terminated by

1. Imposibume (Apostema).

When the pain, throbbing, and pullation, have ceased, and there arises a tumor of a clear shining appearance, whitish, itching, soft, and unfixed.

Gangrene (Gangrana).

When the part grows livid, duskish, and of a leaden hue, losing sensibility, turning soft, and having frequently watery vehicles on the furface.

3. Mortification (Spacelus). 11113

When the parts become entirely black and flactid, lofing all feeling and heat, attended with a feetor and quickfpreading corruption.

VIII. INFLAMMATION OF EYE (OPHTHAL-MIA; ex oppaxuos, the eye.)

Redness, pain, and swelling, of the eye; impatience of light; for the most part with estudion of tears; sometimes drynels of the organ.

Vide vol. I. p. 11; vol. II. p. 179; and vol. IV. p. 157.

The various species are,

§ 1. Idiopathic.

1. The Inflammation of the Membranes (Ophthalmia · Membranarum \.

Or inflammation in the tunica adnata, and the membranes lying under it, or in the coats of the eye.

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- Ir varies, 10 myr sagare gale of the age a. In the degree of the external inflammation.
 - 6. In the various affection of the internal coass.

2. Inflammation of the Lids (Ophshalmia Tarfi),

With swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus palpebrarum.

§ 2. Symptomatic.

a. From difeafe in the eye itfelf.

b. From difeases of the other parts, or of the whole body.

IX. PHRENSY (PHRENITIS; ex operaris, phrensy).

Acute pyrexia; violent head-ache; a flushing of the face, and redness of eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; impetuous delirium.

Fide vol. I. p. 9.

X: AFFECTIONS OF THROAT (CYNANCHE; ex xyur, a dog, and ayxw, to sufficiente.

Pyrexia, fometimes of the typhoid species; redness and pain of the fauces: deglutition and respiration difficult, with a sense of stricture in the throat.

The species are,

- 1. Tonfillary Sore Throat (Cynanche Tonfillaris),
- Or heat, pain, and firsture, of the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonfils, which show a tumor and redness, with synocha. Vide vol. I. p. 13.
- 2. Malignant Sore Throat (Cynanche Maligna),
- Affection of the tonfils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with (welling, deep redness, or creeping, and with mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers of a shining crimson colour; joined with typhous fever and cruptions. Vide vol. 1. p. 123.

3. Croup (Cynanche Trachealis).

Difficult wheezing respiration, inspiration loud, voice hoarse and stridulous, slight, and hardly any apparent swelling of the fauces, swallowing little impaired, sever instammatory. Vide vol. I. p. 15; vol. IV. p. 85.

4. Pharyngeal Sore Throat (Cynanche Pharyngea).

Redness most prevalent at the bottom of the fauces; swallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; respiration unimpaired; fever inflammatory.

5. Parotideal Sore Throat, or Mumps (Cynanche Parotidea),

Great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded, or hardly impaired, fever inflammatory, though generally flow, and mild. *Vide* vol. IV. p. 83.

XI. PNEUMONIC INFLAMMATION (PNEUMO-NIA; ex ωνευμών, the lungs).

Pyrexia, very acute pain of cheft, difficult respiration,

The fpecies are,

1. Pneumonic Peripneumony (Pneumonia Peripneumonia).

The pulse feft; dull pain in the breast, little diffused; respiration always difficult, and often impossible, except in an erect posture of the body; the face sworn and slushed, or of a purple solour; cough, in general, moist, often streaked with blood.

Vide vol. I. p. 16.

The varieties of it are,

- 1. The simple idiopathic.
 - 2. The idiopathic complicated with fever.
 - 3. The fymptomatic.

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2. Pleuritic Peripneumony (Peripneumonia Pleuritis).

Pulse hard and full; pain, in general of the fide, acute, particularly the right fide, confined among the ribs, and increased, especially at inspiration; lying on the fide troublesome; very painful cough, at first dry, asterwards humid, and often bloody.

Vide vol. I. p. 20.

Its varieties are,

- § 1. The simple idiopathic.
 - 2. The complicated,
- a. With fever.
- . With catarrh.
- 3. The symptomatic.
- 4. The falle.

The pneumonic inflammation ends in

Vomica. After pneumonic inflammation not terminating in resolution, constant difficult respiration and cough, uneasy lying on the sound fide, and hectic fever.

EMPYEMA. After pneumonic inflammation ending in suppuration, or frequently after vomica, a remission of pain, while the difficult respiration, cough, painful lying on the side, and hectic sever remain, often with a sense of a sluid in the breast, and symptoms of hydrothorax.

Vide vol. II. p. 269.

XII. INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART (CAR-

DITIS; ex naedia, the heart).

Pyrexia, pain about or in the region of the heart, anxiety, difficult respiration, cough, unequal pulse, palpitation, fainting.

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It is either,

toled by salely finded and

- 5 r. Idiopathic; or, ut was the time
 - a. Symptomatic de properties .

XIII. PERITONÆAL INFLAMMATION (PERITO-

Pyrexia; pain in the belly, exasperated by the erect posture, and no peculiar marked symptoms of other abdominal inflammations.

Its variations are, VI NO VOITAMICALIMI .VX

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or affectioned the membrane, as it furrounds the abdomen internally.

seemen RITIS; ex exercis an highma.

- 2. The Omental Peritonitis (Omentalis),
 Or, as it extends over the omentum.
- 3. The Mesenteric Peritonitis (Mesenterica),
 Or, as it extends over the mesontery.

... i the bier , minimet (sixty) tanmel of color you

XIV. INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH (GASTRITIS; ex yastne, the stomach).

Typhoid pyrexia; anxiety; burning heat and pain in the epigastrium, or region of the stomach, aggravated by whatever is taken into the stomach; inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately rejected; hiccup.

Vide vol. P. p. 125

Its varieties are,

The idiopathic.

a. From internal causes.

odyń telgir odt lo niec obreco to stude bas andad tei angli in od 10. The Phlegmonic Casfeitis (Phlegmonodea),

With some pain, and whoment pyscala.

2. The Erythematous Gaffritis (Erythematica),

With flight pain and fever, and with role, or eryspelatous reducts in the fauces.

Friends, one in the bell appromatic. The posture of rece posture.

XV. INFLAMMATION OF INTESTINE (ENTE-RITIS; ex eyezgoy, an intestine).

Typhoid fever; pungent pain in the abdomen, fixed, and twifting, as in were, acutely, round the navel; vomiting, obffinate coffiveness.

Vide vol. I. p. 240

Its varieties are.

§ 1. The idiopathic.

1. The Phlegmonic Enteritis (Phlegmonodea),

the Makingster Persentilas Magendriedt,

Acute pain, vehement pyrexis, vomiting, and coffive-

2. The Erythematous Enteritis (Erythematica),

Slight pain and fever, without womiting, and with diarrhoes.

le varionies are,

§ 2. Sympeomatic.

XVI. INFLAMMATION OF LIVER (HEPATITIS; ex ήπαρ, the liver).

Pyrexia; tension, and acute or obtuse pain of the right hypochondrium, reaching to the clavicle and top of the right shoulder, painful and difficult lying on the left fide; uneasy respiration; dry cough; comiting, biccup.

1. Acute.

To be known by the above definition,

dypogalization: frequenc

Vide vol. I. p. 26.

armount, as briggel chonic.

Where no figns, its presence may be inferred from certain antecedent causes of hepatitis; from a sense of fulness and weight in the right hypochondrium; from pain, more or less acute, selt in the same part; from pain upon pressure of the right hypochondrium, or from lying on the lest side; and, lastly, from sight fever, with the above symptoms.

Principle and her point in the

Vide vol. I. p. 30; and vol. II. p.129.

HARASA, Com box magus and

XVII. INFLAMMATION OF SPLEEN (SPLENI-TIS; ex orthy, the spleen).

Pyrexia; tention, heat, swelling, and pain, in the left hypochondrium, aggravated by preffure, without any figns of nephritis.

XVIII. INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEY (NEPHRI-TIS; ex γεφρος, a kidney).

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the kidneys, often fhooting along the course of the ureter, uninfluenced by motion or preflure; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and without colour, or of a bright red; vomiting; numbers of the leg; retraction or pain of testicle of the same fide; not unfrequently vomiting or colic.

Vide vol. I. p. 30.

3 r. Idiopathic Spontaneous.

2. Symptomatic.

XIX. INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER (CYSTI-TIS; ex rugtis, a bag.)

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of a no sulvanor district are

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Pyrexia; swelling and pain in the hypogastrium; frequent and painful micturition, or its suppression; tenesmus.

- 7. From internal causes.
- 2. From external causes.

the state of the vol. I. p. 3193 and vol. II. p. 307. and the state of the state of

XX. INFLAMMATION OF WOMB (HYSTERI-

Pyrexia; heat, tension, tumor, and fixed throbbing pain in the hypogastrium; pain in the mouth of the uterus, when touched; vomiting.

Vide vol. III. p. 279.

ignates tent-on heat, to the age, in the left hype-

XXI. INFLAMMATION OF JOINTS (RHEUMA-TISMUS; ex ρευματιζω, to be infested with rheum).

Pyrexia; wandering pain of the larger joints, following the course of the muscles, or of the knees, joints, and elbows, increased by external heat, and arising from an evident and external cause.

The scute and common rheumatism is idiopathic.

It varies in its feat,

- a. In the muscles of the loins.
- b. In the muscles of the coxendix.
- c. In the muscles of the thorax,

Rheumatism is followed by

ARTHRODYNIA (ex acteor, a joint, and odury, pain).

After acute rheumatifm, a violent strain, or subluxation, succeed pains in the joints or muscles, aggravated on motion, more or less transient and alleviated by the warmth of the bed or other external heat; the joints weak, rigid, easily and often spontaneously growing cold; no pyrexia, and seldom any tumor.

Vide vol. I. p. 34.

The Lumbago and Ifchias, though fometimes acute difeases, are most commonly chronic; and they in general belong to this division.

arrange a second of the latest and t

XXIL ODONTALGIA

Rheumatism, or arthrodynia of the jaw, from caries in the

Vide vol. I. p. 211; and vol. II. p. 233.

XXIII. GOUT (PODAGRA; ex wous, the foot, and

TXIVE ARCHITECTURES OF ARTHUR WINE THE THE

Hereditary; no apparent external cause, but preceded, for the most part, by an unusual affection of the stomach; pyrexia; pain of a joint, generally of the great toe, and particularly infesting the articulations of the feet and hands: returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, or other internal parts.

Pide vol. I. p. 35.

The varieties of gout are, and an analysis and a

1. The Regular Cont (Podagra Regularis),

Acute inflammation of the joints, of feveral days continuance, and gradually departing with swelling, inching, and desquamation of the part affected.

2. The Atonic Gout (Podagra Atonica).

Debility of the stomach, or other internal part, and either without the expected or usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and sugacious paid in them; with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility, often quickly alternating.

X

3. The Retrograde Gout (Podagra Retrograda),

With inflammation of the joints fuddenly disappearing, followed immediately by debility of the stemach, or of some other internal part.

4. The Wandering Gout (Podagra aberrans),

With inflammation of some internal part, preceded, or not preceded, by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

The gout is fometimes accompanied with other diseases.

XXIV. ARTHROPUOSIS (ex agegor, a joint, and wo-

Deep, obtuse, and long-continued pains of the joints, or muscular parts, often from contusion; no swelling, or a slight diffused one; no inflammation; sever, at first slight, afterwards of the hectic kind, with abscess of the part.

Vide vol. II. p. 136.

ORDER HI. ERUPTIONS.

EXANTHEMATA (ex starbew, l'efforesce).

Contagious diseases, distinguished by their attack only once in life; commencing with sever; displaying, at a certain time, eruptions, or phlogoses, of various appearance, often numerous and small, scattered over the skin.

XXV. SMALL-POX (VARIOLA).

Contagious inflammatory fever, with vomiting and pain, ex-

The eruption of small red pimples begins on the third and ends on the fifth day, which pimples, in the course of eight days, suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, leaving often depressed scars, or little pits, in the skin.

Vide vol. I. p. 41; and vol. IV. p. roo.

The species, or varieties, are,

1. The distinct Small-Pox (Variola difereta).

With few pustules, and these distinct or separate, with circular margins, turgid and full; the fever ceasing upon appearance of the eruption.

2. The confluent Small . Pox (Variola confluens),

With numerous pustules, confluent, or intermixed with irregular margins, flaccid, with little elevation; the fever continued and increased by the cruption.

XXVI. CHICKEN-POX (VARICELLA).

Synocha; pimples breaking out after a flort and flight fever, which form pustules like those of the small-pox, but seldom suppurate; ending in a few days in crusts, without leaving any scar.

miles of the same of

Vide vol. I. p. 45; and vol. IV. p. 109.

XXVII. MEASLES (RUBEOLA).

Infectious inflammatory fever, with incezing, defluxion of thin water from the eyes, dry and hoarfe cough.

On the fourth day, or a little later, appear small clustering pimples, hardly elevated; and after three days they depart, in a small mealy or branny desquamation.

A MANAGERIA STATE OF THE STATE

Vide vol. I. p. 47; and vol. IV. p. 196.00 1107

1. The common Meafles (Rubeola vulgaris; ex rubeo, I become red).

With fmall confluent clustering pimples, hardly elevated.

It is diffinguished,

a. By the fymptoms being more fevere, and a less regular course.

XX

- b. By being accompanied with cynanche.
- c. By being accompanied by a putrid habit, or diathefis.
- a. The Pocky Meafles (Rubeola variolodes),
 With diffinct and elevated pimples.

XXVIII. SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA).

Contagious inflammatory fever.

On the fourth day of the difeate, the face becomes a little fwelled: a florid redness, in large spots, afterwards coalescing, spreads over the skin, and in three days goes off in surfuraceous or branny scales; often succeeded by analarca.

populational to sale one or at all

Wide vol. I. p. 49; and vol. IV. p. 115.

Its species are, the second second second

1. The Simple Scarlet Fewer (Scarlatina simplex);
Nor accompanied with affection of throat, or cynanche.

With ulcerous fore throat, or cynanche.

ed was use

XXIX, PLAGUE (PESTIS).

Very contagious nervous fever, marked by extreme debility.

The distributions and

Centrations perveus feve

On an uncertain day of the disease appears an eruption of buboes or carbuncles, on different parts.

Miles T.

Fide vol. I. p. 115.

The disease varies in degree.

ERYSIPELAS (ex spurisy, the ruft of iron).

"Inflammatory fever of two or three days; in general with drowfinels, often with delirium.

On some part of the skin, but oftenest on the face, there is an erythematous inflammation (phlogofis erythema). Vide vol. 1.) p. 39; and vol. IV. p. 37.

Its varieties are,

1. The veficular Rose (Erysipelas vesiculosum),

With erythema, redness spreading, occupying a broad space, and terminating in some places in large blisters.

2. The pimply Rose (Erysipelas phlydanodes),

With erythems from many pimples, chiefly occupying parts of the trunk of the body, and quickly terminating in puffules or fmall blifters,

at first appear on the fauces

The torgue fomewhat fweled, and of a purple or livid relear, as well as the fance in the grant and grant of the colour. XXXI. MILIARIA.

Synochus, anxiety, frequent fighing, uncluous fweats, and a fente of pricking, as of put-points, in the fkin. Vide vol. III, pra84; and vol. IV. p. p17.

On an uncertain day of the difease, break out small, red, distinct, but crowded, pimples, over the whole skin, except the face; on the top of which pimples, after a day or two, appear very small white vesicles, remaining but a fhort time.

XXXII. NETTLE-RASH (URTICARIA; ex urtica, a nettle).

Quotidian fever.

Vide vol. IV. p. 96,

On the fecond day, reddiff spots, resembling the stinging of nettles, vanishing almost during the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days totally going off in very minute fcales. On finne part Rebe Beier fint nochnud im the tate, unere is

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VESICULAR FEVER (PEMPHIGUS; ex XXXIII. wεμφιξ, wεμφιγος, a puftule).

Contagious nervous fever.

On the first, second, or third day, blisters break out in seremain for feveral days, and then pour out a thin ichor.

1 2 September 2 Role (Emphelos ably annes)

XXXIV. THRUSH (APHTHA; ex anlw, I kindle). nates of the trupk of the body, and quickly by partales or trush mixters

Synochus

The tongue fomewhat fwelled, and of a purple or livid colour, as well as the fauces; fmall fpecks, or efchars, at first appear on the fauces and margins of the tongue, and afterwards cover the whole internal surface of the mouth; they are whitish, sometimes scattered, but often coalescing; when rubbed off, quickly growing again, and remaining for an indeterminate time.

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Vide vol. I. p. 125; and vol. IV. p. 39. to i dear has test on the second visite of the second of t

day it inc, apost the wild what they are in ain;

ORDER IV. HEMORRHAGES.

(HEMORRHAGIE; ex ajuoggayew, I throw out blood.)

Pyrexia, with a discharge of blood without any external cause or violence; the blood, on venesection, appearing as in the cases of inflammations, that is, the gluten with a separation of fize, or a crust formed.

XXXV. BLEEDING AT THE NOSE (EPISTAXIS).

Pain, weight, or a fense of fulness, in the head; redness of the face; effusion of blood from the note.

Fide vol. I. p. 31; vol. II. p. 214; and vol. IV. p. 167.

\$ 1. The Idiopathic.

Varying according to the age of the patient.

- a. The Epiflaxis of Youth (Epiflaxis Juniorum), ... With figns of arterial plethora.
- b. The Epifaxis of Age (Epifaxis Semin),
 With figns of venous plethora.

§ 2. The Symptomatic.

Ocourring

- a. From internal causes.
- b. From external causes.

XXXVI. SPITTING OF BLOOD (HEMOPTYSIS; ex aiua, blood, and wrvw, to spit).

Redness of the cheeks; sense of uneasincs, pain, or heat, in the chest; difficult respiration; irritation of the sauces; blood of a florid colour and sakish taste, often frothy, brought up by coughing, or hawking.

Vol. I. p. 52.

Whate IV. Hamonshades.

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1. The Pleiboric Species (Hæmoptyfis Pleiborica),

Appearing without any external cause, previous cough, or fuppression of any customary evacuation.

2. The Species from Violence (Hæmoptyfis Violenta),

Occurring on the application of external violence or injury.

5. The Phthisical Species (Hamoptysis Phthisica),

Commencing after long continued cough, with wasting and debility.

XXX

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4. The Calculous Species (Hemoptyfis Calculofa);

With spitting up of small calculous particles, often of a calcareous nature, (143) age to making the

With tigns of vencus plethors.

b. Prom external esufer.

5. The Vicarious Species (Hamoptysis Vicaria),

Occurring after the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

§ 2. The Symptomatic.

CIThe confequence of hemopry his is for the most pare VXXX

bold ganes if Consumption (Pothist) bold in the fact of

Emaciation, or wasting debility, cough; heetic fever; and, in general, purulent expectoration.

Vide vol. 1. p. 125.

The species and varieties of consumption are,

- 1. The Incipient Confumption (Phthisis Incipient); Attended with no expectoration of pus.
- 2. The Confirmed Consumption (Phthisis Confirmata), Marked by an expectoration of pus.

Both kinds are varied,

- the has bold were as of the a. In respect to their remote cause.
- b. In respect to the source of the matter or pus.

PILES (HÆMORRHOIS; ex alax, blood, XXXVII. and jew, to flow).

Sense of weight or pain in the head; vertigo; pain in the loins, and heat and fullness about the anus; round the anus livid painful tubercles, discharging for the most part blood; which likewise sometimes, without any apparent tumor, flows from within the anus.

Vide vol. I. p. 54; vol. II. p. 324.

The varieties of this disease are,

- 1. The Tumid Piles (Hamorrhois Tumens),
- From external fwellings, with
- a. Bloody discharge.
 - b. Mucous discharge.
- 2. The Falling-down, or Procidental Piles (Hamorrhois Procidens).

From protrusion of the anus.

3. The Flowing Piles (Hamorrbois Fluens).

Internal, with no external tumor, or protrution of the

VOL. IV.

4. The Blind Piles (Hæmorrhoïs Caca),
With pain and tumor of the anus, and no effusion of blood.

XXXVIII. EXCESS OF MENSES (MENORRHA-GIA; ex μην, a month, and ἐαγας, a rupture).

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, bearing down, or like those of child-birth; the menses exceeding the monthly flow in quantity, frequency, or duration.

Vide vol. I. p. 56; vol. III. pp. 34, 73, and 267.

The varieties are,

- 1. The Excess of Bloody Discharge (Menorrhagia Rubra), In women not pregnant, nor in child-bed. Or,
- 2. The Abortive or Bloody Discharge (Menorrhagia Abortus), ...
 Of pregnant women.

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- 3. The Lochial or Bloody Discharge (Menorrhagia Lochialis),
 Of women in child-bed.
 - 4. The Bloody Partial Discharge (Menorrhagia Vitiorum),
 From organic lesion, or local disease.
 - 5. The Whites (Menorrhagia Alba).

Serous, without local affection, in women not pregnant.

6. The Whites (Menorrhagia Nabothi).

Discharge serous in pregnant women.

The following discharges are for the most part, if not always, symptomatic.

The Stomace, or bloody discharge from the gum.

The Hamaiemesis, or blood from the stomach, which is in general vicarious of an accustomed hamorrhage, or symptomatic of local disease of the stomach, or of what is called the morbus niger, or lastly of external violence.

The Hamaturia, or discharge of blood from the kidneys, is generally symptomatic of calculus in the kidneys, and

fometimes of putrid fevers.

The Cyfirrbagia, or discharge of blood from the bladder, which is in general symptomatic of calculus in the bladder, more rarely of other disease there.

ORDER V. INCREASED WHITE DISCHARGES (PROFLUVIA).

Pyrexia, increased morbid excretion, without blood, as a primary part.

XXXIX. CATARRH (CATARRHUS; ex narapisw, to flow down).

Pyrexia often contagious; morbid and increased excretion of mucus, from the glands of the membrane of the nose, fauces, or bronchia; or tendency to such increased morbid excretion.

Vide vol. I. p. 59.

Its varieties are,

- 1. Catarrh from cold.
- 2. Catarrh from contagion.

XL. DYSENTERY (DYSENTERIA; ex δυς, bad, εν-

Contagious pyrexia; frequent mucous or bloody stools, the faces being for the most part retained; gripes; constant urgent desire.

Vide vol. I. p. 61.

Its varieties depend,

- a. On its being accompanied with worms.
- b. On the dejection of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous matter.

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e. On being accompanied with an intermittent fever.

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the company tent.

- d. On being without blood.
 - e. On being accompanied with miliary fever.

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CLASS II.

NEUROSES.

Morbid state of sense and motion, without primary pyrexia, or without local affection.

ORDER I. COMATA.

The voluntary motions impaired, with leep, or a suspension of sense.

XLI. APOPLEXY (APOPLEXIA; ex αποπλησοω, to frike down fuddenly).

Vide vol. I. pp. 69 and 168.

The whole of the voluntary motions in fome degree abolished, with sleep, more or less profound, the action of the hears and arteries continuing.

The species of idiopathic apoplexy are,

- 1. Apoplexia fanguinea, with figns of universal plethora, and chiefly of the head.
- 2. Apoplexia ferofa, occurring for the most part in the leucophlegmatic bodies of old men.
- g. Apoplexia bydrocephalica, coming on by degrees; affecting infants and children, first with lassitude, a degree of sever and headach; afterwards with slow pulse, dilatation of the pupil, and drowsines.
- 4. Apoplexia atrabilaria, in a person of a melancholic temperament.

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- 5. Apoplexia traumatica, from external violence applied to the head.
- 6. Apoplexia venenata, from fedatives internally or externally administered.
- 7. Apoplexia mentalis, from affections of the mind.
- 8. Apoplexia cataleptica, the muscles obeying the motion of the joints, when influenced by force externally applied.
- Apoplexia fuffocata, from fuffocation by fomething external.

data sama masa aniwa

Apoplexia is frequently fymptomatic

- as Of intermittent fever.
- b. Of continued fever.
- c. Of phlegmafia.
- d. Of exanthema.
- e. Of hyfteria.
- f. Of epilepfy.
- g. Of gout.
- b. Of worms.
- i. Of suppression of urine.
- A. Of fcurvy.

XLII. PARALYSIS (ex wagaloris, a palfy).

Some only of the voluntary motions impaired, often with fleep.

Vide vol. I. p. 71.

§ 1. Idiopathic.

x. Paralyfis partialis, of some only of the muscles.

2. Paralyfis bemiplegica, of one fide of the body.

It varies in regard to the habit of body.

test out out of

- a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.
- b. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.
- Paralyfis paraplegica, of one half of the body taken transversely.
- 4. Paralysis venenata, from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

一种企业的特性的证明在调查

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Beforefre with but no

§ 2. Symptomatic.

Tremor, as being always symptomatic, I cannot admit into the number of genera; but the species enumerated by Sauvages, according as they seem to me to be symptoms either of althenia or paralysis, I shall subjoin.

TREMOR; alternate and frequent motion of a joint to and fro.

- 1. Afthenic fpecies.
- 2. Paralytic species.
- 3. Convulfive species.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIE.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, impaired.

XLIII. FAINTING (SYNCOPE; ex surnoulu, to fall down).

Action of the heart diminished, or for a time suspended

§ 1. Idioparbic.

- 1. Syncope cardiaca, often returning without apparent cause, with vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals: From affection of the beart or neighbouring vessels.
- 2. Syncope occasionalis, originating from an evident cause: From affection of the whole system.

§ 2. Symptomatic

Of diseases, either of the whole system, or of other parts, except the heart.

XLIV. DYSPEPSIA (ex dus, bad, and wentw, to con-

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, eructation, rumination, heartburn, pain in the stomach, at least some or more of these at once occurring, generally with costiveness, and without any other disease either of the stomach or other parts.

e proje is nomen in Vide vol. I. p. 94

§ 1. Idiopathic.

§ 2. Symptomatic.

- y. From disease of the stomach itself.
- 2. From difease of other parts, or of the whole body.

XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS (ex uno, under, and xor-

Dyspepsia, with languor and dejection of mind; a serfe of fear, arising from inadequate causes, confined to persons of a melancholic temperament.

Vide vol. I. p. 100.

There is but one idiopathic species.

XLVI. CHLORORIS (ex xxwoixw, to look green).

Dyspepsia, or desire to eat things unalimentary; paleness or discoloration of the skin; defect of blood in the veins, with cedematous swelling of the body; debility; palpitation; retention of the menses.

Vide vol. I. p. 102.

ORDER III. SPASMI (ex omacuos, the cramp).

Irregular motions of the muscles, or muscular fibres.

§ 1. In the Animal Functions.

XLVII. TETANY (TETANUS; ex reivw, to stretch).

Spasmodic rigidity of several muscles.

Vide vol. 1. p. 75.

Traries, 2205 or manufaction & contra

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- a. In degree, as in the half or whole of the body being affected with spaims.
- b. In respect of its remote causes, as it arises either from an internal cause, from cold, or from a wound.
- c. In respect of the part of the body affected.

XLVIII. LOCK JAW (TRISMUS; ex triemus, a grating noise).

Spaffic rigidity, chiefly of the lower jaw.

Vide vol. I. p. 75.

1. The Lock Javo of Infancy (Trifmus Nascentium),
Attacking infants during the two first weeks from their birth.

Vide vol. I. p. 77; and vol. IV. p. 44.

2. The Lock Jaw from a Wound (Trifmus Traumaticus).

Attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or a

Fide vol. II. p. 27.

XLIX. CONVULSION (CONVULSIO; ex convolto, to pull together).

Irregular and unnatural contraction of the muscles, without seep.

Vide vol. IV. p. 43 and 59.

5 1. The idiopathic.

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

L. CHOREA (ex xogea, a dance).

Attacking young persons of both sexes, in general from ten to fourteen years of age, with convulsive motions partly voluntary, for the most part of one side, the motion of the arms and hands resembling the gesticulation of mountebanks; in walking, one foot is rather dragged than lifted.

Fide vol. I. p. 78.

LI: RAPHANIA (ex japaros, a radifi).

Spafmodic contraction of the joints, with convulfive motions, very violent pain, periodical.

LII. EPILEPSIA (ex epilepsis, a swoon).

Convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

Vide vol. I. p. 72.

TI. The Idiopathic.

- 1. Epilepfia cerebralis, fuddenly coming on without manifest cause; not preceded by any troublesome sensation, unless perhaps of vertigo or dimness of fight.
- 2. The sympathetic Epilepsy (Epilepsia Sympathica), without manifest cause; but preceded by the sensation of a certain aura rising from some part of the body to the head.
- 3. The occasional Epilepsy (Epilepsia occasionalis), arising from manifest irritation, and ceasing when the irritation is removed.

This varies from the diversity of the irritating cause;

- a. From injury done to the head.
- 6. From pain.
- c. From worms.
- d. From poifon.
- e. From cutaneous eruptions, or other effusion of acrid humours, repelled.

Highfull ab all

- f. From crudity in the flomach.
- g. From affection of mind.
- b. From excess of hæmorrhage.
- i. From debility.

¶ 2. The Symptomatic.

turing the tractical of interpretaging and in profess.

§ 2. In the Vital Functions.

In the action of the heart.

LIII. PALPITATIO.

Violent and irregular motion of the heart.

¶ 1. The Idiopathic.

and letter ?

T2. The Symptomatic.

In the action of the lungs.

LIV. ASTHMA (ex ashuato, to breathe with difficulty).

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals, with a sense of stricture or tightness in the breast; wheezing respiration; difficult cough at the beginning of the sit, sometimes none, free towards the end; and often with copious spitting of muchs.

Vide vol. I. p. 79.

¶ 1. The Idiopathie.

- 2. The spontaneous Asthma (Asthma spontaneum), without manifest cause, or being accompanied with any other disease.
- 2. The exanthematic Afthma (Afthma Exanthematicum), from an eruption or acrid effusion repelled.
- 3. The plethoric Ashma (Ashma plethoricum), from suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora or futness,

¶ 2. The Symptomatic.

LV. DYSPNEA (ex dus, bad, and wrew, to breathe).

Continual difficult respiration, with fulness and obstruction of breast, not with sense of stricture. Cough frequent through the whole course of the disease.

¶ 1. Idiopathic.

- r. The catarrhal Dyspnœa (Catarrhalis), with frequent cough, bringing up a copious viscid mucus.
- 2. The dry Dyspnœa (Sicca), with cough for the most part dry.

- 3. Dyspnœa from state of atmosphere (aërea), increased by every the least change in the weather.
- 4. Dyspnœa from earthy matter (terrea), the cough bringing up an earthy or calculous substance.
- 5. The watery Dyspnæa (aquo/a); the urine in small quantity, swelling of the feet, without fluctuation in the breast, or other characteristic signs of water in the chest.
- 6. The Dyspnæa from fat (pinguedinosa), in very fat persons.
- 7. The thoracic Dyspnæa (thoracica), from the parts inclosing the thorax being hurt or ill formed.
- 8. The external Dyspnæa (extrinseca), from manifest external causes.

¶ 2. The Symptomatic.

- 1. Of difeases of the heart, or larger vessels.
- 2. Of abdominal tumor.
- 3. Of various diseases.

LVI. CHINCOUGH (PERTUSSIS):

Contagious; convultive, fuffocating cough, with a loud noise, called booping, at each infpiration; often with vomiting.

Vide vol. I. p. 81; vol. IV. p. 89.

§ 3. In the Natural Functions.

LVII. PYROSIS (ex wuesous, a burning).

Burning heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of an aqueous humour, for the most part insipid, but sometimes acrid.

Vide vol. I. p. 82.

disconstitute.

- Tr. The idiopathic.
 - 2. The symptomatic.

Assembly transmit is the factor of the last of the las LVIII. COLIC (COLICA; ex colon, the gut of that name). 的是"ACC 2000 TO 1000 T

Pain in the lower belly, chiefly with a fense of twifting or wringing round the navel; vomiting; costiveness.

Vide vol. I. pp. 84, 87; and vol. IV. p. 46.

¶ 1. The Idiopathic.

1. The spasmodic Colic (Colica Spasmodica), with refraction of the navel and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

It is varied by the fymptoms attending it.

- a. With vomiting of ftercoraceous matter, or of things injected by the anus.
- b. With inflammation.
- 2. The Devonshire, or Poitou, Colic (Colica Pictonum); preceded by a fense of weight or uneafiness in the lower belly, chiefly round the navel; followed by colic pain, at first slight, not continual, and generally increased after meat; at length more severe and almost perpetual; with pain of the arms and back, ending at last in palfy. aterial and with the

It is varied; the difference in its remote cause.

- a. Being the effect of metallic poison.
- b. Of acids in the intestines.
 - c. From cold.
- d. Of contusion of the back.
- 3. The ftercoraceous Colic (Colica flercoracea), in persons subject to costiveness, after long-continued constipation.

- 4. The accidental Colic (Colica accidentalis), from acrid
- 5. The meconial Colic (Colica meconialis), in new-born children, from retention of the meconium.
- 6: The Colic from Callus (Colica callofa), with a fense of confiriction in some part of the intestines, and often previously of collected flatus, with some pain, which flatus gradually goes off; the belly is costive, and at last the faces are discharged only in a liquid state, and in small quantity.
- 7. The Colic from calculus (Colica calculosa), with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen; calculi ejected by the anus.

T 2. The Symptomatic.

LIX. CHOLERA (ex xon, bile, and few, to flow).

tour country, disposed wronger environmental carried

Evacuation of bilious matter in both directions; anxiety; gripes; fpaims of the legs.

Vide vol. I. p. 83.

TI. The Idiopathic.

- 3. The fpontaneous Cholera (pontanea), occurring in warm weather, without manifest cause.
- 2. The accidental Cholera (accidentalis), from acrid mat-

¶ 2. The Symptomatic.

LX. LOOSENESS (DIARRHŒA; ex diappew, I flow through).

Frequent purging; the disease not contagious; no primary fever.

Vide vol. I. p. 89; and vol. IV. p. 51.

Ti. The Idiopathic.

CONTRACTOR STATE

i. From excess or dilatation (Diarrbaea crapulosa); the faces discharged in a more liquid state than is patural, and in greater quantity.

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- 2. The bilious Diarrhoea (biliofa); a great quantity of yellow fæces discharged.
- 3. The mucous Diarrheea (mucofa); copious discharge of mucus, the consequence of acrid matters taken in, or of cold, especially applied to the feet.
 - 4. The coeliac Diarrhoea (Diarrhoea eceliaca), with difcharge of a milky fluid, like chyle.
 - 5. The lienteric Loofenels (Diarribaea lienteria), with the food quickly discharged without any material change.
 - 6. The hepatic Loofeness (Diarrbaea bepatirrbaea), with discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain

The Symptomatic.

LXI. MORBID FLOW OF URINE (DIABETES; ex δια, through, and βαινω, to pass).

An immoderate chronic discharge of urine, in general unlike the natural.

Vide vol. I. p. 92.

Ti. The Idiopathic.

- 1. The boney-like Diabetes (mellitus), with firine of the fmell, colour, and taffe, of honey.
- 2. The infipid Diabetes (infipidus), with limpid urine not fweet.

1 2. The Symptomatic.

LXII. HYSTERIA; (ex vortepa, the womb).

Rumbling noise of the bowels; the feeling of a ball rolling itfelf in the abdomen, rising towards the stomach and gullet, and there giving a sense of strangulation; sleep; convulsions; copious discharge of limpid urine; the mind involuntarily, various, and unsteady.

Vide vol. I. p. 97-

It varies according to the remote cause; as,

- a. From retardation of the menfes.
- b. From excessive discharge of the menses, bloody.
- c. From excessive discharge of the menses, serous, or fluor albus.
- d. From visceral obstruction.
- e. From difease of the stomach.
- f. From excessive luft.

LXIII. HYDROPHOBIA (ex towe, water, and owtew, I dread).

Loathing and horror of liquids, as exciting painful convultion of the pharynx, generally proceeding from the bite of a med animal.

Vide vol. I. p. 110.

- 1. The furious or rabid Hydrophobia (rabiofa), with defire of biting, from the bite of a rabid animal.
- 2. The simple Hydrophobia (fimples), without rage, or inclination to bite.

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ (ex Vefania, Madnefi). Impaired judgment, no fever or coma.

LXIV. WANT OF MIND (AMENTIA; ex a, from, and mens, the mind).

Weakness of judgment, incapable of perceiving or remembering the relations of things.

- 1. The congenite Amentia (congenita), continuing from birth.
- 2. The Amentia of age (fenilis), from decay of percep-
 - 3. The acquired Amentia (acquifita), induced by evident external causes in men of found judgment.

LXV. MELANCHOLIA (ex peaas, black, and xoly, bile).

Vide vol. I. p. 105. A WAI . Il MA

Partial infanity, no dyfpepfia.

terrer, and descent

Varied according to the different subjects inducing it; as,

- a. From falle perception of the state of the patient's health, conceived to be dangerous from slight causes; or from despondence with regard to the state of his affairs.
- b. From falle perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.
- c. From vehement love, but without fatyriass or nymphomania.
 - d. From fuperfitious fear of the future.
 - e. From aversion to motion and all the offices of life.

- f. From inquietude and impatience in every fituation.
- g. From weariness of life.
- b. From falle conception of the nature of the person's species.

LXVI. MADNESS (MANIA).

Universal infanity.

Vide vol. I. p. 105.

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- z. The mental Mania (mentalis), arising from affection of the mind.
- 2. The corporeal Mania (corporea), arising from evident corporeal derangement.

Which varies also according to the diversity of the disease.

3. The obscure Mania (obscura), preceded by no passion of the mind, or evident bodily derangement.

The symptomatic species of Mania are,

The Paraphrofyne of Sauvages and Sagar.

- a. From poisons.
- 6. From paffion. Can had institute on the
- ined the c. From fever. I god has sand all he dealed

LXVII. ONEIRODYNIA (ex overgos, a dream, and

Inflamed or diffurbed imagination during fleep.

- I. The active Oneirodynia (activa), inciting persons to walking and to various motions.
- 2. The oppressive Oneirodynia (gravans), with a sense of incumbent weight generally oppressing the breast.

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CLASS III.

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CACHEXIA.

Deprayed state of the whole, or a considerable part, of the body; without fever or nervous affection; constituting a primary part of the disease.

ORDER I. WASTINGS (MARCORES). Emaciation of the whole body,

LXVIII: CONSUMPTION (TABES).

Emaciation, loss of strength, hectic fever.

- z. The purulent Confumption (Tabes purulenta), proceeding from ulcer either external or internal, or from abscess of the lungs, and varying according to its particular seat.
- 2. The ferofulous Consumption (Tabes scrofulofa), in scrofulous subjects.
 - 3. The poisoned Confumption, (Tabes wenenata), proceeding from poison.

in active Original

LXIX. ATROPHY (ATROPHIA; ex a, priv. and

Emaciation, loss of strength, no hectic fever.

- 1. The Atrophy from fluid profusion (Atrophia inanito-
 - 2. The Atrophy from starvation (Atrophia famelicerum), or defect of nourishment.
 - 3. The Atrophy from bad habit (Atrophia cacochymica), or corrupted food.
 - 4. The Atrophy from weakness (Atrophia debilium), or from a depraved flate of the function of nutrition, without previous or excessive evacuation, or depraved flate of the humours.

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ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIE.

External swelling of the whole, or of a considerable part, of the body.

§ 1. ADIPOUS (ADIPOSÆ).

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LXX. EXCESS OF CORPULENCE (POLYSAR-CIA; ex 200 Aug, much, and oage, fless).

Troublesome swelling, depending on the increase of oil in the cellular texture of the body.

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§ 2. FLATULENT (FLATUOSÆ).

LXXI. PNEUMATOSIS (ex wreuparow, to fill with wind.)

Swelling of the body, diftended, elaftic, and crackling on the touch.

1. The spontaneous Pneumatosis (pontanea), arising without evident cause.

- 2. Pneumatofis traumatica, or from a wound in the thorax.
 - 3. Pneumatofis venenata, or from poison internally or externally applied.
 - 4. Pneumatofis byfterica, or combined with hyfteria.

LXXII. TYMPANY (TYMPANITES; ex τυμπανίζω, to found like a drum).

Vide vol. I. p. 219.

Swelling of the abdomen, tense, elastic, and sounding on being struck; costiveness; emaciation of the other parts.

- 1. The intestinal Tympany (Tympanites intestinalis), generally with unequal tumour of the abdomen, with frequent discharge of wind, which gives relief to the pain and tension.
- 2. The abdominal Tympany (Tympanites abdominalis), more sensibly resounding on the touch, the tumour more equal, the emission of wind less frequent, and giving less relief than in the former species.

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LXXIII. PHYSOMETRA (ex oposiow, to inflate, and μητρα, the womb).

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, resembling in figure and seat the womb.

§3. DROPSIES, or AQUOSÆ.

LXXIV. ANASARCA (ex ava, along, and sack, flesh).

Soft unelastic swelling of the whole, or part, of the body.

Vide vol. I. p. 167.

n. Anafarca ferofa, proceeding from a retention of ferum on the suppression of some accustomed evacuation; or from an increase of serum produced by an unusual quantity of water taken into the body.

- 2. Analarca oppilata, from compression of the veins.
- 3. Anafarca exanthematica, succeeding eruptions, parti-
- 4. Anafarca anaemia, from tenuity of blood, produced by hemorrhage.
- 5. Anafarca debilium, in persons exhausted by long disease, or other causes.

The Anafarca purulenta can hardly be referred to this genus.

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LXXV. HYDROCEPHALUS (ex idwg, water, and xe-

Soft unelastic swelling of the head, the sutures of the scull opening.

Vide vol. I. p. 168; and vol. IV. p. 134.

LXXVI. HYDRORACHITIS (ex vowe, water, and jaxis, the Spine).

Soft small swelling above the vertebræ of the loins, with their separation.

Vide vol. II. p. 159.

LXXVII. HYDROTHORAX (ex vowe, water, and Sweak, the cheft).

Difficulty of breathing; paleness of the face; cedematous fwellings of the lower extremities; scarcity of urine; difficult lying in a decumbent posture; sudden and spontaneous starting out of sleep, with palpitation of the heart; water in the chest sluctuating.

Vide vol. I. p. 171.

LXXVIII. ASCITES (ex acros, a fac).

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Swelling of the abdomen; tenfe; hardly elaftic; with fluctua-

Vide vol. I. p. 173.

1. The abdominal Ascites (Ascites abdominalis); with equal diffused tumour of the whole abdomen, and with fensible succuation.

It is varied by its cause; as,

- a. From visceral obstruction.
- b. From debility.

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- c. From tenuity of the blood,
- d. From the nature of the liquid effused.
- 2. The enclosed or circumscribed Ascites (Ascites Saccatus), with partial swelling of the abdomen, at least at the beginning, and with difficulty detected.

Control of the state

LXXIX. HYDROMETRA (ex vowe, water, and unrea, the womb).

Vide vol. II. p. 274.

A swelling of the hypogestrium in women, gradually increasing, resuming the shape of the uterus; yielding to the pressure, and suctuating; not depending either on suppression of uring or pregnancy.

LXXX. HYDROCELE (ex idwg, water, and myly, a fwelling).

Vide vol. II. p. 175.

Tumour of the scrotum without pain, gradual in its increase, foft, sluctuating, pessueld.

§ 4. SOLID (SOLIDÆ).

LXXXI. PHYSCONIÆ (ex purcow, to be big-bellied).

Partial abdominal rumor, without fluctuation, and giving no found when flruck.

Its varieties are,

- 1. The hepatic Physconia (bepatica).
- 2. The fplenic Physconia (Menica).
- 3. The renal Physiconia (renulis).
- 4. The uterine Physconia (uterina).
- . The ovarial Physconia (ab ovario).
- 6. The mesenteric Physconia (mesenterica).
- 7. The intestinal Physconia (intestinalis).
- 8. The omental Physconia (omentalis).
- 9. The mixed Physconia (polysplacbna).
- 10. The visceral Physconia (visceralis).
- 11. The external lupial Physconia (externa lupialis).
- 12. The external schirroid Physconia (externa schirrodea).
- 13. The external hydatidous Physconia (externa bydati-
- 14. The subcutaneous fatty Physiconia (ab adipe subcuta-
- 15. The excrescential Physiconia (ab excrescentia).

LXXXII. RICKETS (RACHITIS; ex paxis, the back-

Head large, particular prominence of forehead, joints thick and fwelled, ribs depressed, abdomen protuberant, emaciation of feveral other parts.

Vide vol. I. p. 187; and vol. IV. p. 151.

It varies, as being either

- a. Simple, and uncombined with any other disease.
- b. Or combined with other difeases.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES, (ex in, and perigo, a feab).

Morbid affections of the skin, or external parts of the body, the consequence of a depraved habit.

LXXXIII. KING's EVIL (SCROFULA; ex ferofula, a pig).

Vide vol. I. p. 184; and vol. IV. p. 132.

Tumors of the conglobate glands, indolent and hard, especially in the neck, with little or no pain; a peculiar look or looseness of the eye; the upper lip and fleshy part of the nose tumid; the face florid; the skin soft; the abdomen large.

- 1. The common Scrofula (vulgaris), fimple, external, enduring.
- 2. The mesenteric Scrosula (mesenterica), simple, internal, with paleness of the face, want of appetite, tumor of the abdomen, and unusual foctor of the faces.
- 3. The transient Scrofula (fugax), very simple, and only round the neck, generally occurring on reforption from ulcers on the head.
- 4. The American Scrofula (Americana), joined with the yaws.

LXXXIV. VENEREAL DISEASE (SYPHILIS).

Primary affections of the genitals of a contagious nature, the effect of impure venery, succeeded by ulcers of the tonfils and clustered pimples on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair, going off in crusts or scabby ulcers; also by pains in the bones, and protuberances of some parts of them.

Vide vol. I. p. 125; and vol. IV. p. 121.

LXXXV. SCURVY (SCORBUTUS).

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Scurvy is an unufual weakened state of body, marked by bleeding of the gums, spots of different colours on the skin, for the most part livid, particularly at the roots of the hairs.

In cold countries, and following, for the most part, the use of a putrescent diet or salted animal food, with deficiency of recent vegetable matter.

It varies in its degree and in its fymptoms.

Vide vol. I. p. 176.

LXXXVI. ELEPHANTIASIS (ex elephas, an ele-

Contagious; skin thick, wrinkled, rough, unctuous, divested of hair; loss of feeling in the extreme joints; face deformed with tubercles; the voice hoarse and nasal.

Vide vol. I. p. 191.

LXXXVII. LEPROSY (LEPRA, ex lepis, a fcale).

The skin rough, with whitish, scaly, wrinkled scabs or ulcers, formetimes humid below, with itchiness.

LXXXVIII. FRAMBŒSIA (ex framboife, a raftberry).

Swellings growing from various parts of the skin, the effect of ulceration, and resembling the fruit of the raspberry.

Vide vol. I. p. 161.

LXXXIX. TRICHOMA (ex Toixos, to comb the hair.)

Contagious; the hair unusually coarse, thick, and twisted or matted together into inextricable knots or tusts.

XC. JAUNDICE (ICTERUS).

Yellowness of the eyes and skin, occasionally changing to a brown or black colour; fæces whitish; the urine obscurely red, tinging things dipped into it of a yellowish colour, and the same conspicuous in the other excretions.

Vide vol. I. p. 179; and vol. IV. p. 36.

1. Idiopathic.

- 7. The calculous Jaundice (Icterus Calculosus), with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after meat, and with discharge of biliary concretions by stool.
- 2. The spasmodic Jaundice (Icterus spasmodicus), without pain, after spasmodic diseases, or affections of the mind.
- 3. The hepatic Jaundice (Icterus bepaticus), without pain, after diseases of the liver.
- 4. The pregnant Jaundice (Icterus gravidarum), occurring during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.
- 3. The infantile Jaundice (Icterus infantum), occurring in infants a few days after birth.

¶ 2. Symptomatic.

The febrile Jaundice (Aurigo febrilis).

The Indian Jaundice (Aurigo Indica), being the natural colour, which cannot be confidered as a difease.

CLASS IV.

LOCALES.

The primary affection of a part, not of the whole body.

ORDER I. DYSESTHESIE, (ex dus, bad, and audhous, feeling).

Derangement of the external organ, producing depravation or loss of some sense.

XCI. CALIGO; vulgo, CATARACT.

Dimness or loss of fight, from the interposition of an opake film between the object and the retina; fixed either in the eye itself or in the eyelids.

Vide vol. II. p. 190.

- 1. The Dimness of the Lens (Caligo lentis), from an opake spot behind the pupil.
- 2. The Dimness of the Cornea (Caligo cornea), from opacity of the cornea.

Varying according to the difease which produces the opacity.

3. The Dimness of the Pupil (Caligo pupilla), from ob-

4. The Dimness of the Humours (Caligo bumorum), from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.

Varying according to the different state of the humour.

5. The Dimness of the Lids (Caligo palpebrarum), from disease of the eyelids.

Varying according to the difeafe.

XCII. AMAUROSIS (ex apavewors, obscurity; vulgd, Gutta Serena).

Dimnels or loss of fight, without apparent disease in the eye; the pupil for the most part dilated and immoveable.

Vide vol. I. p. a18.

z. The Lofs of Sight depending on Compression (Amaurosis compressionis), after the causes and with signs of congestion in the brain; and

Varying according to the remote cause.

- 2. The atonic Loss of Sight (Amaurofis atonica), after the causes, with figns of debility.
- 3. The spasmodic Loss of Sight (Amaurosis spasmodica), after the causes, and with signs of spasm.
- 4. The Lofs of Sight (Amaurofis venenata), from poi-

XCIII. DEPRAVED VISION (DYSOPIA; ex δυς, bad, and οψις, vision).

Depraved vision, that objects are distinctly seen, only in a certain light, at a certain distance, or in a certain position.

- 1. The species from Darkness (Dysopia tenebrarum), or objects not visible except in a strong light.
- 2. The species from Excess of Light (Dysopia iuminis), or objects not visible except in an obscure light.

- 3. The species where the person is termed Near-sighted (Dysopia dissirance), objects not seen at a great distance.
- 4. The species where the person is termed Far-sighted (Dysopia proximorum), or very near objects not seen.
- 5. The lateral species (Dysopia lateralis), or objects not, visible, except in an oblique position.

XCIV. DEPRAVED VISION (PSEUDOBLEPSIS; ex ψευδο, false, and βλεψις, sight).

False vision, so that a person thinks he sees objects which do not exist, or sees things that do exist differently from what they really are.

1. The imaginary Pseudoblepsis (imaginaria), or where objects appear which in reality do not exist.

Varying according to the thing feen.

2. The changing Pseudoblepsis (mutans), or where existing objects appear in some degree changed.

Varying according to the particular change of the objects, and also according to the remote cause.

XCV. DEAFNESS (DYSECOEA; ex dus, bad, and anovow, to hear).

Vide vol. I. p. 218.

Hearing impaired or loft.

1. The organic Deafness (Dysecoes organica), from fau't of the organs which transmit founds to the internal ear.

Also varying according to the fault and part effected.

2. The atonic Deafness (Dysecoea atonica), without apparent defect in the organs transmitting sounds.

Varying according to the caufe.

XCVI. DEPRAVATION OF HEARING (PARA-CUSIS; ex #aça, wrong, and axouw, to hear),

False hearing.

1. The imperfect Paracuss (imperfecta), where external founds are perceived, but not accurately, or with the usual conditions.

Varying,

- a. With dull hearing.
- b. With too exquisite hearing.
- c. With one external found, doubled from internal causes.
- d. With founds which a person wishes to hear, not heard unless another found be at the same time raised.
- 2. The imaginary Paracusis (imaginaria), where sounds not existing without are excited by internal causes.

Varying according to the found perceived; and also according to the remote cause.

XCVII. DEFECT OF SMELLING (ANOSMIA; ex a neg. and οσμη, smell).

Smelling impaired or loft.

1. The organic Anofmia (organica), from a fault of the membrane investing the nostrils; and

Varying according to this fault.

2. The atonic Anosmia (atonica), without any evident fault of the membrane investing the nostrils.

XCVIII. DEFECT OF TASTING (AGHEUSTIA; ex a neg. and γενομαι, to taste).

The taffe impaired or loft.

- 2. The organic Agheustia (organica), from fault in the membrane of the tongue preventing the application of fapid bodies to the nerves.
- 2. The atonic Agheustia (atonica), without any evident fault of the tongue.

XCIX. DEFECT OF FEELING (ANÆSTHESIA).

The fense of touch impared or lost.

ORDER II. DYSOREXIE,

(ex dvs, bad, and ogegis, appetite).

Falle or defective appetite.

§ 1. False Appetite.

C. INSATIABLE HUNGER (BULIMIA; ex βους, an ox, and λιμος, hunger).

Appetite for a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

TI. The Idiopathie.

p. The Bulimia of Gluttons (Bulimia belluonum) without disease of the stomach, with an appetite for a greater quantity of food than usual.

CLASSIFICATION.

- 2. The fainting Bulimia (fyncopalis) with frequent defire of food, from a fenfe-of hunger threatening syncope.
- 3. The Bulimia from vomiting (emetica) with defire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up again.
 - 2. The Symptomatic.
- CI. EXCESS OF THIRST (POLYDIPSIA; ex modus, much, and depos, therst).

Præternatural thirft.

Vide yol. IV. p. 146.

CI. LONGING, OR FALSE APPETITE (PICA).

A defire of eating what is not food.

Vide vol. III. p. 46.

CII. SATYRIASIS (σατυριασις, a distension of the penis).

Excessive defire of venery in men.

- a. The youthful Satyrians (juvenilis) with præternatural denre of venery, while the body is at the same time Kttle disordered.
- 2. The ungovernable Saryrians (farens), with uncontrolable defire of venery, while the body is at the same time much difordered.

CIII. NYMPHOMANIA (ex rupon, nympha, and parin, inordinate passion).

Uncontrolable defire of venery, in women.

CIV. NOSTALGIA (ex vootew, to return, and alyos, sick).

A vehement defire of revifiting their native country, in per-

Its varieties are,

- 1. The simple Nostalgia (fimplex), without any other disease.
- 2. The complicated Noftalgia (complicata), accompanied with other discases.

§ 2. Defective Appetites.

CVI. ANOREXIA (ex a neg. and ogegis, appetite).

Want of appetite for food.

Its varieties are,

- r. The humoral Anorexia (bumoralis), from humour loading the stomach.
- 2. The atonic Anorexia (atonica), from loss of tone in the fibres of the stomach.

CVII. WANT OF THIRST (ADIPSIA; ex a neg. and διψος, thirst.

Total want of defire for drink.

CVIII. ANAPHRODISIA (ex & priv. and apposition, venery).

Defect of defire for venery.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIE.

(ex dus, bad, and xivew, I move).

Obstructed or depraved motions, from a fault in the organs.

CIX. LOSS OF VOICE (APHONIA; ex a neg.

Total suppression of the voice, without come or syncope.

Its varieties are.

- s. The guttural Aphonia (gutturalis), from swelling of the fauces and glottis.
- 2. The tracheal Aphonia (trachealis), from compression of the trachea.
- 3. The atonic Aphonia (atonica), from injury of the nerves of the larynx.

CX. DUMBNESS (MUTITAS: ex purys, dumb).

Incapacity of fpeaking.

Its varieties are,

- The organic Mutitas (organica), from loss or disease of the tongue.
- 2. The atonic Mutitas (atenica), from injury of the nerves of the tongue.
- 3. Mutitas of Deafness (fudorum), from being born deaf, or from loss of hearing in early years.

CXI. PARAPHONIA (ex mapa, wrong, and pury, found).

Depraved found of voices

Its varieties are,

- 2. The Paraphonia of Puberty (puberum), or the voice changed, about the age of puberty, from an acute and foft to a grave and harsh tone.
- 2. Paraphonia, with Hoarseness (rauca), from dryness or flaccid tumour of fauces, the voice hoarse and rough.
- 3. The resounding or nasal Paraphonia (resonants), from obstruction in the nostrils, the voice rough, with a hissing found in the nose.
- 4. The rough palatine Paraphonia (palatina), from the uvula being wanting or divided, and in general attended with a hate-lip; the voice rough, obscure, and disagreeable.
- 5. The ringing Paraphonia (clangens); the voice affuring an acute, shrill, and weak tone.
- 6. The inoring Paraphonia (comatofa), from laxity of the velum palati and of the glottis; a found emitted at infpiration.

CXII. PSELLISMUS (ex σπιλισμα, hesitation of speech);

Faulty articulation.

Its varieties are,

1. The stammering Psellismus (besitans), or where, in speaking, the words, and chiefly the first words, are with difficulty uttered, and the first syllable only frequently repeated.

- 2. The ringing P(ellismus (ringens); or, where the sound of the letter R is always aspirated, and, as it were, doubled.
- 3. The lallant Pfellismus (tallans), the found of the letter L made more fost, or pronounced instead of the letter R.
- 4. The foft Pfellismus (emolliens), the harsher letters changed into softer ones, and the letter S much used.
- 5. The balbutient Pfellismus (balbutiens), from a large or swoln tongue, and when the labial letters are much founded, and often used instead of others.
- 6. The labid Pfellifmus (acheilos), or impoffibility or difficulty of pronouncing the labial letters.
- 7. The guttural Pfellismus (lagostomatum), where, from the palate being divided, the guttural letters are not justly pronounced.

CXIII. STRABISMUS (ex στραδίζω, to squint).

The optic axes of the eyes not converging.

Its varieties are,

- 1. The habitual Strabismus (babitualis), from a depraved custom of using one eye only.
- 2. The accommodating Strabilinus (commodus), from debility or greater mobility of one eye, fo that both cannot be mutually employed.
- 3. The unavoidable Strabismus (necessarius), from altered fituation or figure of certain parts of the eye.

CXIV. DYSPHAGIA (ex due, bad, and payw, to eat).

Impeded deglintition, without phlegmana or the respiration bearing affected.

CXV. CONTRACTION (CONTRACTURA).

The continued and rigid contraction of one or more of the joints.

THE STATE OF STATE OF

Its varieties are,

1. The primary Contraction (Contractura primaria), from the muscles being contracted and rigid, in confequence of

And the second and a second

Additional and all

- a. Inflammation.
- b. Spalm.
- c. Paralyfis of their antagonifts.
- d. Irritating acrimony.
- 2. The articular contraction (articularis), from rigidity of a joint.

ORDER IV. INCREASED DISCHARGES (APOCENOSES, ex with the property of the proper

Unufual flux of blood or other humours, without fever or in-

CXVI. PROFUSIO.

to some palities and the second

Flux of blood.

ent and rough rand the

CXVII. EPHIDROSIS, (ex equoquois, abundant in water).

(distribution) tang the a

commendation Care

Breeffive fweating

CXVIII. EPIPHORA (ex emigoga, a flood).]

Morbid flow of tears, or the lacrymal fluid.

T 1. The Idiopathic.

2. The Symptomatic.

CXIX. SALIVATION (PTYALISMUS, ex π ο λιζω, to spit often).

Morbid discharge of saliva.

CXX. ENURESIS (ex sruçsco, to be unable to retain urine).

Involuntary flow of urine without pain.

- 1. The atonic Enurefis (atonica), after discases injuring the sphincter of the bladder.
- 2. Slow irritation (Enurefis irritata), in consequence of compression or irritation of the bladder.

Vide vol. II. p. 323.

CXXI. GONORRHŒA (ex yorn, the feed, and few, to flow).

In men, a morbid discharge of sluid from the urethra, with or without venereal desire.

Vide vol. I. p. 132.

 The pure (Genorrheea pura), without previous impure copulation, flux of a humour-like pus from the urethra, without suppression of urine or libidinous inclination.

Look to xid L

a. The impure (Gonorrhoes impura), after impure co-

pulation, flux of a puriform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

This is followed by

The mucous Gonorrheea, or gleet (mucofa), after Gonorrheea impura, flux of a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water.

A GLEET.

- 3. Great debility, termed Seminal Weakness (Gonorrheen laxorum), distillation of a humour, in general pellucid, from the urethra, without erection of the penis, but with libidinous inclination when the person is awake.
- 4. The fleeping Gonorrhæa (dormentium), emission of the feminal fluid, with erection and lustful inclination of persons asleep, from impure dreams.

Spurious species, where there is no flux from the urethra.

ORDER V. EPISCHESES, (ex eniono, to ftop).

Suppression of Excretions.

CXXII. OBSTIPATIO.

No discharge of fæces, or but seldom.

Vide vol. I. p. 209.

- z. The obstipation from weakness (debilium), in persons of a lax, weak, and in general dyspeptic habit.
- 2. Obstipation from rigidity (rigidorum), in persons of a rigid, often hypochondriac temperament.
- 3. The Obstipation from obstruction (obstructorum), with fymptoms of colle.

CXXIII. ISCHURIA (ex 2000 to reftrain, and oupor, urine).

Vide vol. II. p. 318.

- 1. The renal Suppression (Ischuria renalis), succeeding disease of the reins, with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the region of the reins, and without swelling of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.
- 2. The ureterical Suppression (Ischuria ureterica), succeeding disease of the reins, with pain or uneasy sensation in some part of the ureters, and without swelling of the hypograficium, or desire of making water.
- 3. The veficular, or water-suppression (Ischuria vesicalis), with swelling of the hypogastrium, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.
- 4. The urethral Suppression (Ischuria urethralis), with swelling of the hypogastrium, frequent defire of making water, and pain in some part of the urethra.

CXXIV. DYSURIA (ex dus; difficult, and ougov, urine).

Painful, and fometimes obstructed emission of urine.

Vide vol. II. p. 318.

- r. The ardent (Dyfuria ardens), with burning heat in the urine, without any evident disease of the bladder.
- 2. The spasmodic (Dysuria spasmodica), from spasm of other parts communicating with the bladder.
- 3. The Dysuria from compression (compressionis), from pressure of the bladder by the neighbouring parts.
- 4. The inflammatory (Dysuria phlogistica), from inflammation of the adjacent parts.
- 5. The Dysuria from irritation (irritata), with symptoms of the stone.
- 6. The mucous Dyfuria (mucofa), with copious excre-

CXXV. DYSPERMATISMUS (ex dus, bad, and onequa, feed).

In the venereal act, the emission of semen slow, obstructed, or insufficient for the purpose of generation.

- 1. The urethral Dyspermatismus (urethralis), from disease of the urethra.
- 2. The knowy or nodose Dyspermatismus (nodosus), from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.
- 3. The preputial Dyspermatismus (preputialis), from too narrow opening of the prepute.
- 4. The mucous Dyspermatismus (mucosus), from mucus clegging the urethes.
- 5. The over-creded Dyspermatismus (bypertonicus), from too great erection of the penis.
- 6. The epileptic Dyspermatismus (epilepticus), from spalmodic epilepsy, coming on in coitu.
- 7. The indolent Dyspermatismus (apractodes), from sluggishness of the genitals.
- 8. The refluent Dyspermatismus (refluus), no emission of semen in coitu, occasioned by its reflux out of the urethra into the bladder.
- With regard to the Dyspermatismus serosus, I am not certain.

CXXVI. AMENORRHŒA (ex a neg. and perns, the

Vide vol. I. p. 105.

The menses, in women not pregnant, either smaller in quantity than common, or totally obstructed.

CLASSIFICATION.

- z. Green fickness (Amenorrhæa emansionis), in semales, after the age of puberty, the menses not appearing, with, at the same time, various morbid affections.
- 2. The suppression of the Menses (Amenorrhæa suppressionis), in adults, suppression of the menses, after they have appeared.

C

3. The difficult discharge of Menses (Amenorrhæa diffieilis, the menses flowing but in sparing quantity, and with pain.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

Increased bulk of a part without inflammation.

CXXVII. ANEURISMA (ex avergroupos, dilatation).

Soft tumor, with pulfation, on an artery.

Vide vol. 11. p. 82.

CXXVII. VARIX.

Soft tumor, without pulsation, on a vein.

CXXIX. ECCHYMOMA (ex expusors, extravalation of blood).

Diffuse tumor, little elevated and somewhat livid.

CXXX. SCIRRHUS (ex oxifios, a chip of marble).

Hard tumor of a particular part, mostly of a gland, without pain.

Vide vol. II. p. 259 and 294.

CXXXI. CANCER.

Painful scirrhous tumor, ending in a foul ulcer.

Vide vol. II. p. 294; and vol. II. p. 113.

CXXXII. BUBO (ex βουδον, a fwelling in the groin).

Suppurating tumor of a conglobate gland.

Vide vol. I. p. 154; vol. II. p. 132.

CXXXIII. SARCOMA (ex σαρξ, flesh).
Soft excrescence, not painful.

CXXXIV. VERRUCA.

Hard, rough excrescence.

Vide vol. II. p. 157.

CXXXV. CLAVUS.

Lamellated induration of the cuticle.

Vide vol. II. p. 144.

CXXXVI. LUPIA.

Moveable swelling under the skin, soft, and not painful.

CXXXVII. GANGLION.

Hard, moveable swelling, seated on a tendon.

Vide vol. II. p. 152.

CXXXVIII. HYDATIS (ex idatis, a bladder).

Veficle upon the skin, full of an aqueous humour.

Vide vol. II. p. 144.

CXXXIX. HYDARTHRUS (ex vowe, water, and ag!

Tumor of the joints, chiefly of the knee, not much raised at first, of the same colour with the skin, very painful, and diminishing the power of motion.

Vide vol. II. p. 154.

CXL. EXOSTOSIS, (st, and orrsov, a bone).

Hard tumor, feated on a bone.

Vide vol. II. p. 161.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIE (ex extonigo, I thrust out).

A fwelling arifing from a part thrust out of its proper place.

CXLI. HERNIA.

Ectopia of a foft part, still covered with the skin and other in-

Vide vol. II. p. 286.

CXLII. PROLAPSUS.

Ectopia of a foft part, not covered.

Vide vol. II. p. 326.

CXLIII. LUXATIO.

A bone thrust out of its proper place.

Vide vol. II. p. 356.

ORDER VIII. SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY (DIALYSES, ex Siaduo, to diffelve).

Division of a part, manifest to inspection or feeling.

CXLIV. A WOUND (VULNUS).

A recent folution of substance in a soft part, the effect of external injury.

Vide vol. II. p. 9.

CXLV. ULCUS.

A chronic folution of a foft part, with a vitiated discharge.

Vide vol. II. p. 88.

CXLVI. HERPES.

Numerous puffules, or little ulcers, in clusters, spreading, and difficult to heal.

Vide vol. I. p. 220; vol. II. p. 109; 'and vol. IV. p. 120.

CXLVII. TINEA.

Small ulcers at the roots of the hair, upon the scalp, discharging a humour, and ending in a whitish, crumbly scab.

Vide vol. I. p. 222.

CXLVIII. PSORA.

Pustules and small itchy ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands; Vide vol. I. p. 223.

CXIX. FRACTURE (FRACTURA).

A part or parts of a bone violently separated into fragments.

Vide vol. II. p. 339; and vol. IV. p. 164.

CL. CARIES.

Ulcerated state of a bone.

Vide vol. II. p. 99.

FINIS.

